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Journal
OF THE U.S. ARMY INTELLIGENCE & SECURITY COMMAND

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Journal
OF THE U.S. ARMY INTELLIGENCE & SECURITY COMMAND

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Journal



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Journal
OF THE U.S. ARMY INTELLIGENCE & SECURITY COMMAND

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Viewpoint

Operational Security support, or OPSEC, dominates this month's issue. We've explored it from the aspects of philosophy and actual implementation. We've looked at it from a unit and a headquarters point of view.

On June 4, (after the copy for this issue had gone to the printers) General Rolya signed a command letter on the subject of USAINSCOM OPSEC Support Program. Following is a portion of that letter's text. It gives you the command view on the subject:

"It has become apparent that the priorities of certain security missions are being subordinated to actions taken in the name of 'Operations Security' support. Considering that operations security (OPSEC) support is a generic term which encompasses all security services provided by this command, this should not be the case. There appears to be a lack of clear understanding as to what constitutes OPSEC support. This letter is intended to simplify and define it.

"I believe that the first step is to eliminate some of the numerous terms that have been applied to OPSEC. The terms to be eliminated are Security Activity Vulnerability Estimate (SAVE), Security Vulnerability Analysis (SVA), and Dedicated Operations Security Support Program (DOSSP). Action will be taken to delete these terms from Army regulations. The term Operations Security Evaluation (OSE) is the only term to be retained to refer to the INSCOM's multidisciplinary evaluations of supported commands OPSEC programs.

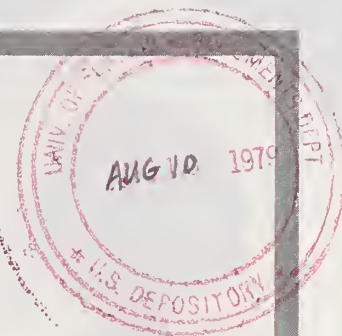
"The basic OPSEC support we provide will be tailored to individual command needs based on security sensitivity and threat evaluations. A number of security support services are provided by INSCOM on a scheduled priority basis and may be required independent of an OPSEC evaluation, e.g., a mandatory TSCM survey or TEMPEST test, but it must be understood that these services still contribute to OPSEC support.

"Data developed during services conducted prior to an OSE, as well as information obtained during routine technical assistance provided by INSCOM units, should be used to the maximum extent possible in making an OPSEC evaluation. If such information is not current, the required security support services will be included in the OSE. The OSE then consists of the OPSEC support services and disciplines tailored to the needs of the command or activity supported."

The typical USAINSCOM OPSEC support services listed by Gen. Rolya were: TEMPEST Field Test, TEMPEST Inspection, TEMPEST Construction Plan Review, Technical Surveillance Countermeasures (TSCM) Inspection, TSCM Survey, TSCM Monitor (Conferences) TSCM Technical Assistance, ADPS Security Service, ADPS Immediate Security Service, ADPS Engineering Security Service, Cryptofacility Inspection, Cryptofacility Approval, Counter-Humint Security Assistance, Monitoring & Analysis, Communications Security, Electronic Security Assistance and Construction Security Assistance.

The volume of material provided on the subject of OPSEC support and its impact on the command is such that a major portion of the August issue will also be devoted to the subject.

THIS MONTH



OpSec

p. 2-19

Feel like a little summer mystery reading? Plunge into the mystery and intrigue of **OPerational SECurity** at INSCOM. If you ever had a question about **OPSEC**, chances are you'll find the answer somewhere between **page 2** and **page 19**. If not, try the august issue of the JOURNAL.



RecRep

p. 30

A different kind of suspense was felt when Augsburg Field Station's Sgt. Phillips met Russia's Boris Spassky across a chess board. Find out "who-won-it" on **page 30**.

For a glimpse of 1979's Military/Civilian Team Day Awardees, turn to **pages 24** and **25**.

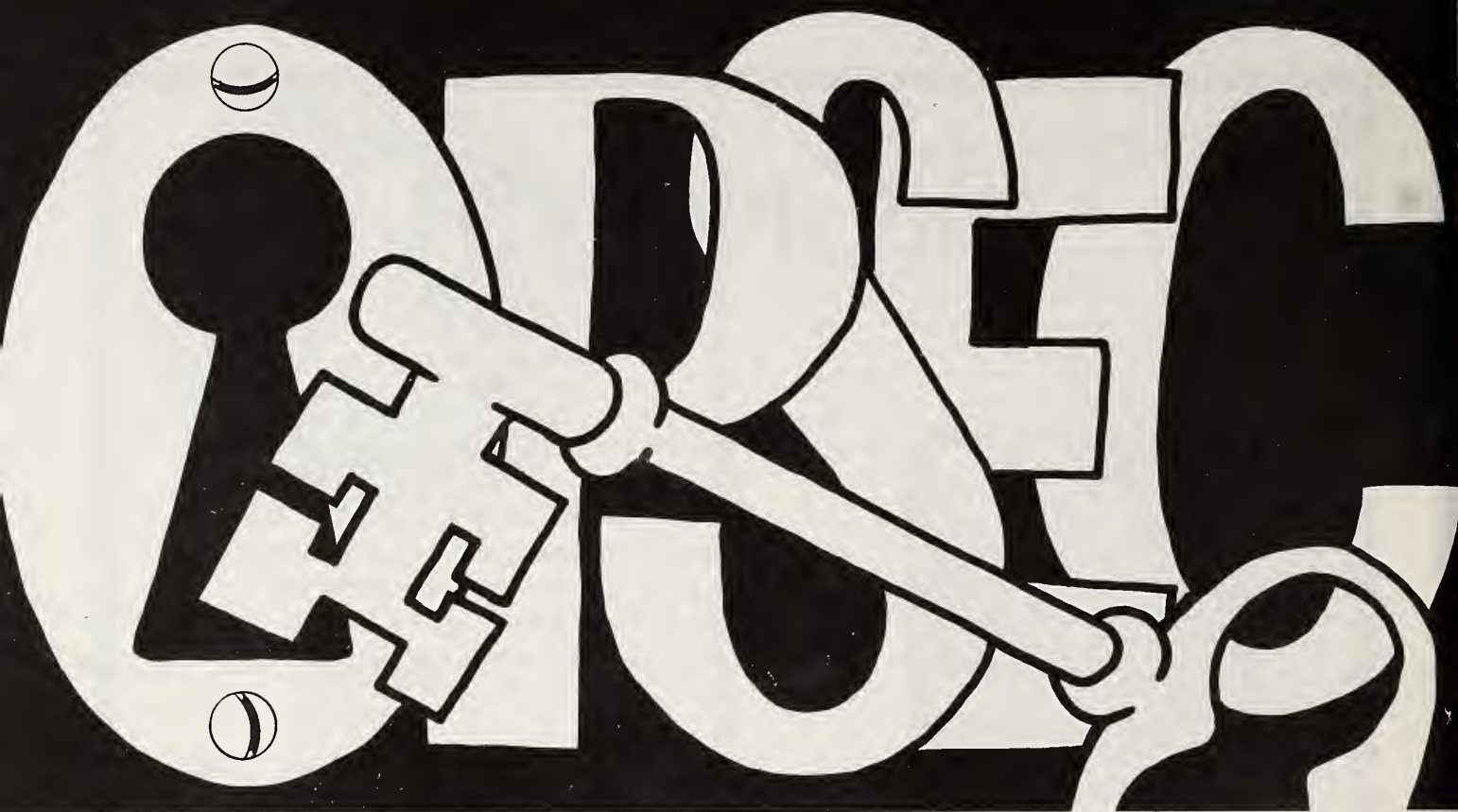


332nd Pep

p.26

People of INSCOM give you a taste of what inspires them to carry on from day to day and serve their country. Get out your flag and join the patriots on **pages 36** and **37**.

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'Silkworm'.....35



Intelligence Security Support*

by Col. A. N. Pattakos
Commander, 902d MI Group

Multidiscipline all the way! That very well could be the slogan for the rapid evolution seen in the security field today. With the advent of INSCOM, it's all hanging together and our security efforts are being welded into a complete multidiscipline intelligence system at all levels.

Intelligence collectors are interacting with intelligence producers and both are interacting with intelligence security (IS) personnel. This interaction is developing the soundest approach within the United States government to providing intelligence security to supported elements.

This is no exaggeration. INSCOM is leading the way in developing the concepts and in providing total security support. We're light years ahead of any other governmental agency in this approach.

The intelligence threat is looked at as an entire system and that hostile system is attacked through the use of all counter-source techniques available to the Army today. Counter-HUMINT, counter-SIGINT, counter-IMINT, across-the-board, are what our IS people are being trained in the field to do. Our goal is integrated intelligence security support to enhance a supported commander's operational security.

Integrated intelligence security support requires we break with non-productive parochial traditions of the past when all were doing their separate

thing. The tradition established with the formation of INSCOM is the fusing of intelligence security disciplines in commitment to complete intelligence support. Our IS organizational and personnel structures are pointed in that direction and embody a concept of graduated security specialization.

In other words, to use a medical analogy, we're developing a corps of paramedics, general practitioners and specialists. OJT, formal schooling programs, and our organizational makeup are enabling us to gradually cross-familiarize our personnel in such areas as ADP security, industrial security, COMSEC, technical surveillance countermeasures, TEMPEST, imagery security, and a myriad of other specialties that make up our total security package.

We're continually learning, training, trailblazing, and above all, performing a real-world operational mission.

"FACT finding not FAULT finding" is the approach we use to support commanders. Operations Security (OPSEC) clearly is a command responsibility and IS personnel are the support troops who help a commander cope with those responsibilities.

We identify the hostile intelligence service (HOIS) threat to the commander's operations and further assist in identifying command vul-

nerabilities to that threat. We then suggest ways to shield or eliminate those vulnerabilities. Every effort is made to give practical advice and to offer no/low cost solutions. As in the case of most intelligence activities, cooperation between and among those who support and those who are supported is a must if the job is to get done right.

Close and continuous coordination and cooperation must be affected with supported elements. This is accomplished by IS personnel who are designated as covering agents (CA) to those elements. The covering agent is the keystone to IS support. The CA is the individual on the scene and is a commander's immediate source of IS advice and assistance. The CA works with the supported command and together they apply the formula $S+P+T = SPT$ —that is, Sensitivity of the Activity + Programs ongoing in OPSEC + Threat to the Command = the IS support required.

Support, of course, may take many forms but the basic thrust is tailoring our IS teams based on mission requirement on the one hand and in providing integrated IS support on the other. Limited resources dictate the need for careful programming and then careful scheduling of required IS support.

The OPSEC process requires close and continuous coordination within the intelligence community, as well. We must establish reliable systems for the collection and rapid dissemination of HOIS threat data. Much work is being done to establish such operations at national and local levels. We've some way to go yet to orchestrate what's required but there is a basic understanding of the need and progress is being made toward INSCOM's collection and dissemination goal.

Analysis of the HOIS threat data collected, of course, is another area in which the intelligence community must further define roles, needs and methodology. We have an INSCOM approach which provides us with useful products of HOIS threat capabilities but to be truly effective, participation and contributions from the community as a whole are necessary. A methodology for anticipating the HOIS threat to specific activities is required.

To paraphrase the ACSI—intelligence is concerned with the future and retains marginal value in only analyzing the present and becomes history if only describing the past. Analysis of the past and

present must be used to project the future.

Within DoD, we're gradually seeing expansion of cooperative efforts beyond those of the past. Interservice assistance and support are becoming more commonplace though here, too, we still have a long way to go. The Navy and the Air Force are closely monitoring our total IS approach and there appears to be some suggestion that they also feel this is the way to go. The Defense Logistics Agency sees their responsibilities in industrial security as being supported by our multidiscipline IS approach. They are much impressed by our security education program and actively seek our assistance.

We use many terms to describe what we do. Dedicated OPSEC Support Program (DOSSP), Security Vulnerability Analysis (SVA), Sensitive Activity Vulnerability Estimate (SAVE) and OPSEC Evaluation (OSE) are among the buzz terms we use. This is jargon; however, when all the fancy words are stripped away it becomes clear, from the descriptions of these services, that what we do is conduct OPSEC evaluations using two fundamental approaches. We either provide some degree of dedicated support through the covering agent or we reinforce the covering agent with some type of team tailored to achieve some specific IS support goal.

Teams may be provided from various organizational levels—internally from a field or resident office, from battalion, from group or even from external sources. Our emphasis is on establishing the desired security goal and then to structure appropriate IS forces to achieve that goal.

Execution of our concepts requires a complex juggling of resources given the scope of our IS requirements and the geographic distances of our area of operations.

The 902d MI Group is responsible for IS support in CONUS, Alaska, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. It also has an as-required overseas reinforcement mission. The 902d specifically assists OCONUS INSCOM units and supports their supported commands with ADP security teams and polygraph support.

The southern-most element of the Group's 48 separate geographic locations is at Homestead Air Force Base near Miami, Fla. while the northern-most element is located at Anchorage, Alaska.

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*Note that throughout this article I use the terms intelligence security and intelligence security support often in place of the term OPSEC support. This is done deliberately in an effort to make explicit our role in OPSEC and the type OPSEC support we provide. We do provide OPSEC support, however, so do security managers, personnel and log people, etc.—or at least they should. OPSEC support is everybody's job not just ours. So, what do we provide as our part of the OPSEC support cake? Intelligence Security support—"Intelligence" because we're intelligence types doing it (not MPs, for example) and because we provide intelligence type data and services. The word security defines the type and thrust of our support and services. Quite frankly, I'd like to use the term counterintelligence redefined to take in COMSEC and counter-IMINT. However, E012036 defines CI very narrowly as counter-HUMINT and specifically excludes "personnel, physical document, or communications security program"—all elements of a good OPSEC support support program.

Implementing Regulations

and The Terms

The following Army regulations promulgate policies and objectives while establishing responsibilities for safeguarding classified and sensitive defense information:

***AR 530-4, Control of Compromising Emanations.** Applies to all elements of the active Army, including the Army National Guard and the Army Reserves and to contractors employed by the Army who plan, develop, test, install, operate or maintain electrically operated equipment and systems for use in processing classified information.

***AR 381-14, Counterintelligence Technical Surveillance Countermeasures.** Applies to all commands and agencies of the Army where the hostile intelligence threat dictates a need for positive protection of sensitive classified defense information against technical surveillance. This regulation does not apply to the Army National Guard or Reserves.

***AR 380-380, Automated Systems Security.** Applies to DA staff agencies, field operating agencies, staff support agencies and major Army commands to include the Army Reserves. The provisions of the AR are intended to protect sensitive defense information handled by automation resources regardless of application, functional proponent or source of funding.

There are many factors which must be considered when applying these regulations into an integrated OPSEC program. They include the threat, vulnerability, sensitivity, location and the frequency of the information to be electrically processed or discussed.

This information is essential to determine which type, and to what extent, technical security support should be provided.

Potential sources of information available to hostile intelligence collection agencies for obtaining information are human intelligence (HUMINT), signals intelligence (SIGINT) and photographic intelligence (PHOTINT).

***HUMINT** is the possible compromise of our sensitive/classified information by human sources.

***SIGINT** is the possible compromise of our communications intelligence (COMINT) and electronic intelligence (ELINT) through the interception, decryption and analysis of communication or other electro-magnetic radiation such as telemetry, radar emissions or microwave data links.

***PHOTINT** is the possible compromise of our sensitive or classified information which can occur whenever activities are conducted that are subject to observation by any photographic means.

The OPSEC Support Program, simply stated, counters the all-source, well-planned, hostile intelligence collection threat capability by providing the commander with a total, integrated, all-source, multidisciplined security support service.

Inclosed within the total OPSEC Support package for the commander are advice and assistance and formal services encompassing the functional areas of CI, SIGSEC, ADP Security, TEMPEST, TSCM and other technical services.

—USAINSCOM CI/SIGSEC
Support Battalion
Fort Sam Houston, Texas

But, we certainly have top-notch people doing what resources permit us to do. We have a highly qualified, highly motivated team of men and women, military and civilians, dedicated to providing IS support to the Army.

When the word dedicated is used, it is used to its fullest meaning of application and sacrifice. Field personnel put in many hours and are constantly on the road to meet commitments. Their dedication stems from a deep sense of pride in mission and in accomplishment. They're to be saluted for their contributions to our nation's security.

The words inscribed on the 902d crest tell it as we, in the 902d, see it—"STRENGTH THROUGH VIGILANCE"!

—Intel. cont.

The scope of our responsibility can be appreciated by visualizing the vast numbers of Army installations, organizations and activities (both active and reserve and including DA contractors) located within our geographic boundaries.

We do not have the numbers of people we think we need to do the whole job we perceive needs doing in the timely fashion we believe necessary.

Threat Faced Is Multidisciplined

Traditionally, the role of all intelligence agencies has involved the gathering of information on dispositions, capabilities, vulnerabilities and intentions of the enemy. The hostile intelligence threat is usually depicted by the image of a sinister individual, armed with silent weapons, covertly photographing classified documents taken from a safe which he has surreptitiously opened under cover of darkness. Although such activities occur, they are rare.

Today, the intelligence threat faced by U.S. forces is multidisciplined and highly sophisticated. Human source intelligence (HUMINT) is only one aspect. Signals intelligence (SIGINT) and imagery intelligence (IMINT) round out the three-pronged "intelligence collection attack" regularly carried out by hostile governments against the United States and its armed forces.

SIGINT poses a most serious threat. Modern technology has advanced to a point where virtually all non-encrypted electromagnetic communications (including telephone and radio conversations) are highly vulnerable to hostile intelligence intercept. Telephone conversations are especially endangered because most, at some point in transmission, are relayed via microwave signals which are easily intercepted. The use of double talk and self-generated codes does not protect classified information during telephone or radio conversations. These improvised security procedures are easily defeated by hostile intelligence analysts.

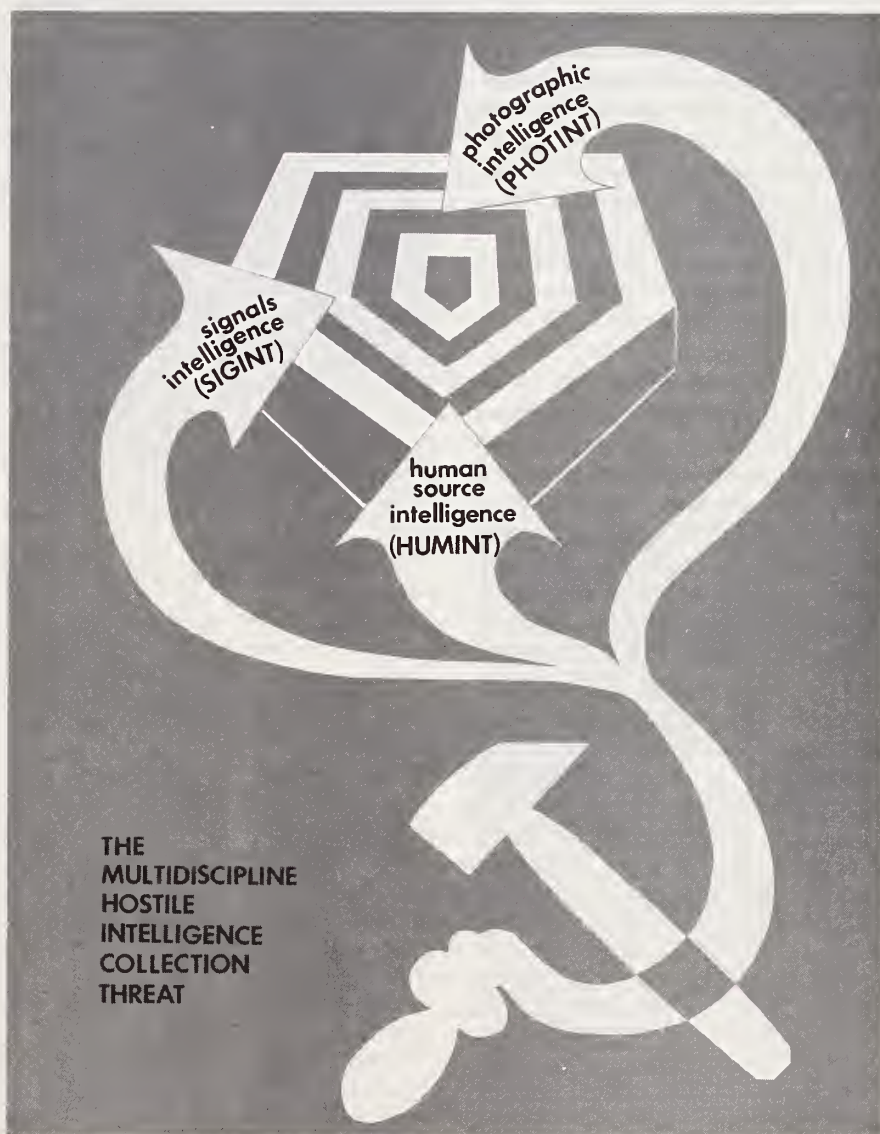
Obviously, the wealth of information transmitted daily via telephone and radio by U.S.

forces personnel is a highly valuable collection source for hostile intelligence. The magnitude and versatility of the hostile SIGINT effort ensures that, regardless of location, the threat will be constant. Communications security, (COMSEC), practiced conscientiously by each of us, is the single most effective countermeasure against the hostile SIGINT threat.

HUMINT uses both overt and clandestine operations to achieve worldwide collection goals. Overt operations are directed towards the vast amounts of information available through public sources, such as the news media, government and trade publications and contract specifications. It has been estimated that as much as 95 percent of the intelligence needs of hostile governments, to include highly valued technology, can be satisfied through public sources, without risk and at minimum expense.

Often, information we know to be classified appears in newspapers or other open media, and we may question the need to further protect that information.

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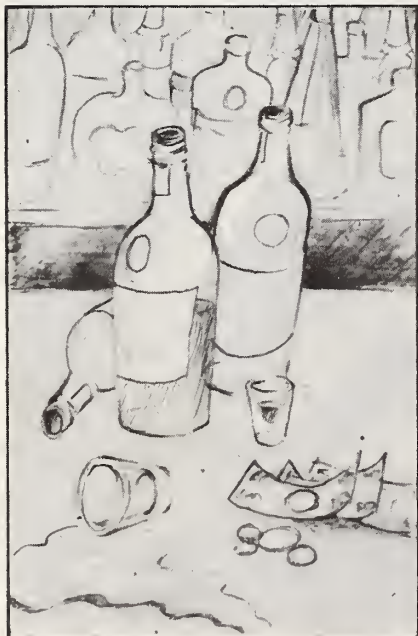


—Threat cont.

It is important, however, to understand that public disclosure of classified information by non-government sources must be distinguished from government confirmation. It is not unusual for a well-informed reporter to arrive at a logical, sometimes classified, conclusion on a given subject. This does not necessarily indicate a failure in security procedures. Neither does it free us from our responsibility to continue protecting the information as classified. Confirmation by a government source greatly increases the intelligence value of what may otherwise be speculation.

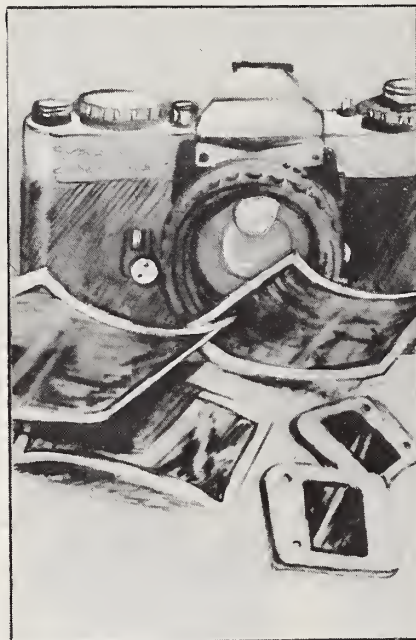
Clandestine collection, which targets human sources against information not available through open sources, is usually expensive and time consuming. Also, it may embarrass the sponsoring government if its activities are discovered. However, when the value of the desired information justifies the cost and risk, hostile intelligence services do not hesitate to use clandestine collection to accomplish their goals.

Hostile agents often try to cultivate friendships with persons having access to desired information. One common recruitment technique involves the

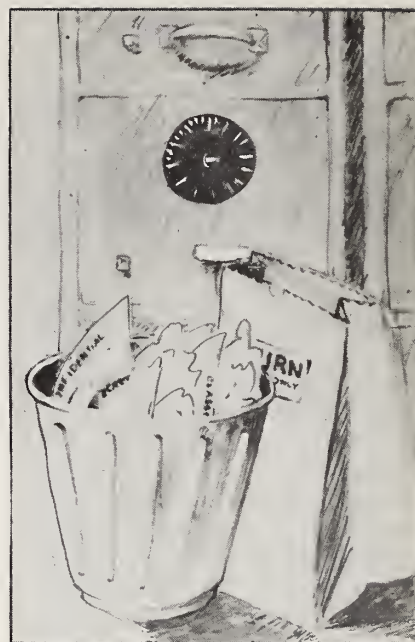


compromising of individuals with proper placement and access so they can be coerced into cooperating. Greed and character weaknesses such as alcoholism, sexual perversion, marital infidelity, and financial indebtedness are among the human foibles which are commonly exploited. Another technique involves misrepresentation of status, or the "false flag" approach. A hostile agent will try to pass himself off as an agent of a U.S. agency or friendly government to solicit cooperation.

IMINT is also a valuable collection tool to hostile intelligence



agencies. IMINT can be obtained from either air or space platforms. The most serious impact at the strategic level stems from photoreconnaissance satellites; while at the tactical level, airborne collection poses the greatest threat. Technical improvements in the equipment used in photoreconnaissance are constantly being made, thereby enhancing the quality and timeliness of the intelligence product. In contrast to SIGINT and HUMINT, IMINT, during peacetime, has little impact on most of us in the day-to-day performance of our jobs. However, knowledge that hostile governments have a significant



worldwide IMINT capability contributes to a greater appreciation for the overall hostile intelligence threat.

Integration of information collected by each of the three disciplines provides a steady flow of coordinated data to enemy decision makers. Information gathered from one discipline also may be collected from one or both of the others. This is not necessarily a wasteful duplication. If the same information is independently obtained from more than one source, the credibility and usefulness of that information is usually greatly improved. By the same token, fragmentary information collected by one means may be exploited and developed by other disciplines.

Security of classified defense information is ultimately the responsibility of each of us individually. A primary aspect of our countermeasures program is the recognition that the hostile intelligence attack is multidisciplined—HUMINT, SIGINT, IMINT—and that no efforts are spared by hostile intelligence services in their attempts to gain sensitive information. Only by equal dedication on our part can we thwart these efforts.

Valuable OPSEC Support Provided R&D Community, Many Lessons Learned

by Maj. Joseph H. Saul
Commander, Atlanta Field Office,
CI/SIGSEC Support Bn.
Fort Meade

For the past five years, much of INSCOM's OPSEC Support has been directed to the R&D community with specific emphasis on supporting the U.S. Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command (DARCOM) project managers (PM), e.g., Improved Hawk, XM1, Hellfire, TOW, and DRAGON.

Valuable OPSEC Support has been provided and many lessons have been learned. One major lesson is that entering the R&D cycle at the DARCOM PM stage is usually too late to protect a new system from hostile intelligence exploitation. Even if it is not too late, it is often very costly to enhance the security of a weapons system after security requirements have already been written into a defense contract.

With this for a backdrop, one major facet of the OPSEC Support mission in the Fort Meade CI/SIGSEC Support Battalion's Atlanta Field Office (ATFO) will be discussed. This area is so critical to Army research and development OPSEC Support Programs that it is worthy of such singular coverage, and deals with OPSEC support to Combat Development Directorates (CDD) at U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) schools.

Extensive cooperative support efforts are being molded by resident offices (RO) of the ATFO and CDDs at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga.; the Signal School, Fort Gordon, Ga., and the Aviation School, Fort Rucker, Ala. Further plans call for expanding this cooperative OPSEC effort to the Military Police School at Fort McClellan, Ala., the Transportation School at Fort Eustis, Va., and the Quartermaster School at Fort Lee, Va., as well as other TRADOC schools battalion-wide.

Before proceeding further, it is important to outline the goal of OPSEC support programs to the R&D community. Simply stated that goal is the denial of critical technology to the Soviet Union and its bloc partners so as to prevent them from building a similar weapons systems or the countermeasures to defeat our new weapons systems. In our open society, the most that can be done to prevent this is to build barriers in their collection paths. In other words, development time is gained

by all the steps taken in a cooperative effort between the intelligence and R&D communities to make it more difficult to exploit new weapons systems. The hoped for outcome of this effort is to deliver a new weapon, uncompromised, to the consumer—the soldier.

One fallacy in this OPSEC approach is that while critical technologies may be protected by the Army, similar technologies may remain targets for exploitation by the Soviets during R&D phases within other services not using a total OPSEC program such as the Army's.

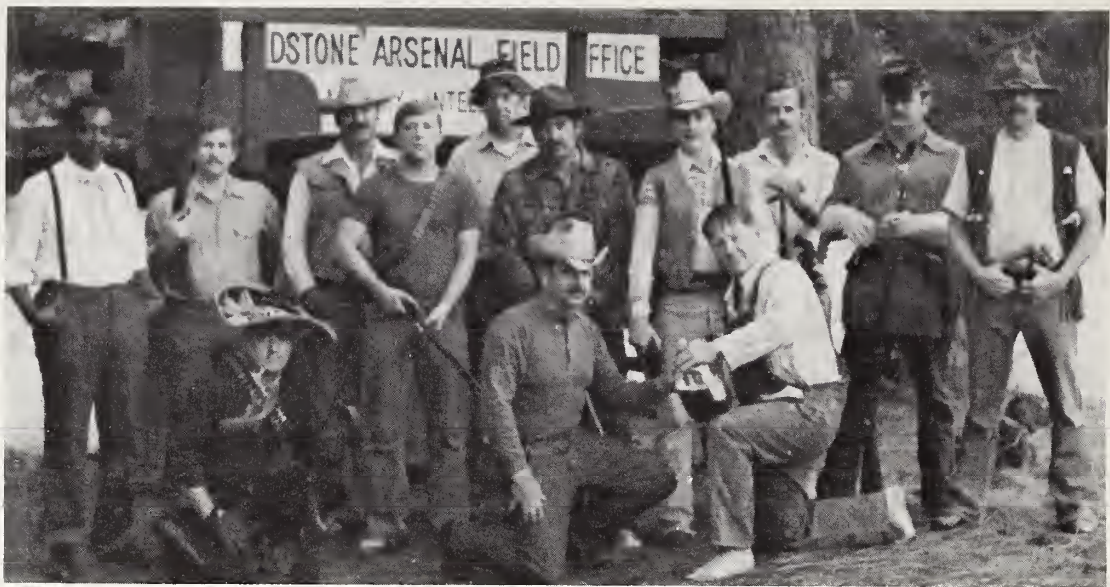
Our track record to date in protecting critical technologies has not been good. To improve R&D OPSEC support, the ATFO is attempting to interface earlier in the R&D cycle. This can be done by providing OPSEC support to the CDDs of TRADOC schools. It is in the CDD that the needs of the various Army branches are identified and formalized into Army requirements.

This office's approach has been one of a partnership. Military Intelligence (MI) personnel are not technically qualified to determine what state-of-the-art technological developments need OPSEC support. However, with MI personnel inputting threat data to R&D personnel, it is possible to make significant progress in stopping the outflow of critical technology. This solution is not the best solution, but for the moment is a workable one.

To date efforts have been made to write OPSEC requirements into LOAs or ROCs which are produced for all new weapons systems. OPSEC requirements in these documents will force OPSEC consideration during all R&D phases to include Army Systems Acquisition and Review Committee (ASARC), Defense Systems Acquisition and Review Committee (DSARC), developmental testing and operational testing. Again, this is a significant beginning to stopping the drain of critical technology earlier in the R&D cycle.

The possible next step in stopping the technology drain earlier is to increase RO personnel to such a strength that they can become members of

—cont. page 9



No, it's not an FBI photo of the friendly revenuers and the moonshine runners . . . it's the 1978 "official photo" of the Redstone Field Office. Standing are Maze, Mather, Brogan, Lilley, Duffy, Melton, Morgan, Picht, Stone and Teets. Kneeling are Pike, Smith and Brooks.

Redstone Arsenal

Lucrative Target Area Site of Model Program

by Capt. Jack Melton
Redstone Field Office
CI/SIGSEC Support Bn.
Fort Meade, Md.

Redstone Arsenal is a unique Army installation. Located in northeastern Alabama near Huntsville, it is the hub of the Army's missile program and the home of the U.S. Army Missile Materiel Readiness Command, the U.S. Army Missile Research and Development Command, and the U.S. Army Missile and Munitions Center and School. Located just outside Redstone Arsenal, within Huntsville itself, is the Ballistic Missile Defense Systems Command.

Redstone Arsenal's history closely parallels that of the nation's space and rocketry effort. The Arsenal, originally opened in early 1940 for the production of World War II chemical artillery shells, became the nation's center for

rocket research and development in late 1948. By 1950, the German team, headed by Dr. Wernher Von Braun, had been moved to the Arsenal from White Sands Missile Range and other experimental test areas. Huntsville was transformed into the United States' major space and rocket center.

Today the work population of the Arsenal is in excess of 25,000 people which includes the personnel of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's George C. Marshall Space Flight Center. Each day in excess of 20,000 vehicles pass through the Arsenal's gates and more than 8,000 visitors per month are recorded.

Many of these visitors are foreign nationals soliciting

sales and information concerning the U.S. Army's missile systems. Consequently, Redstone Arsenal is a lucrative target for foreign intelligence collection efforts. In response to this threat the local Redstone Arsenal military commands, working in conjunction with the Redstone Field Office, USA INSCOM CI/SIGSEC Support Battalion, Fort Meade, 902d MI Group have attacked the problem of structuring an OPSEC support program tailored specifically to the Redstone Arsenal situation.

In the past 24 months the local Redstone Arsenal commands have effectively structured what many believe to be the model OPSEC program at any DoD R&D facility. Numerous OPSEC procedures

and policies were initiated within that time frame which significantly minimized the vulnerability of sensitive Army missile R&D to hostile intelligence collection platforms or capabilities. The security precedent established by these Redstone Arsenal commands will surely add impetus to the Army's operations security program and quite likely influence the initiation of similar procedures at the tri-service R&D level.

The Redstone Arsenal commands have taken the general regulatory guidance and direction concerning OPSEC now in existence and aggressively applied the tone and intent of such guidance to the Redstone Arsenal environment. In numerous cases, local supplementation of existing regulations delineated more specific OPSEC procedures tailored for Redstone Arsenal elements.

In addition, a Redstone Arsenal OPSEC committee was established with key members being senior policy makers from the major Redstone Arsenal commands and support activities and the Redstone Field Office. This committee quickly evolved into an effective tool for influencing positive OPSEC decisions at Redstone Arsenal.

The Missile Materiel Readiness Command initially

funded a unique automated threat data base located at the Redstone Field Office which was designed to analyze ongoing Redstone Arsenal test activities in light of demonstrated hostile intelligence collection platforms. This data base has become highly effective and is being considered for applications at DA/DoD levels.

On one occasion the Missile Research and Development Command provided the Redstone Field Office, on loan, the services of two engineering personnel to perform a reverse role analysis of one R&D weapon system. The study was so effective it has

since been used as a teaching vehicle for other Redstone Arsenal project offices and activities. Lessons learned from this one-time study have significantly bolstered the security posture of other Redstone Arsenal elements.

Another noteworthy OPSEC action taken was the recent addition of four civilian OPSEC slots at the Internal Security Division, Missile Materiel Readiness Command. These full-time civilian OPSEC specialists will ensure long-term continuation and improvement of what is already the finest OPSEC program in existence at a major R&D test location.



And, here they are again! This time, 1977, however, the flavor tends to be more a mixture of whatever they happened to feel like. The line-up this time, standing: Brogan, Brooks, Duffy, Rigby, Stone, Maze, Leppien and Hudson; kneeling: Lilley, Pike, Mixon and Melton. In real life, they're your friendly Redstone Arsenal OPSEC Support team.

—OPSEC Support cont.

joint working groups (JTWG) and special advisory groups (SAG) of the various school CDDs. At these group sessions, all the powers that forge a new weapons system are present. In order to provide adequate OPSEC support, RO personnel must learn the R&D process first-hand and membership on the working groups will accomplish this goal. Again this is only a stopgap measure in supporting the R&D community.

Moving a step further, the intelligence community must create the necessary TDA spaces to enable their personnel to sit as equal members at JTWG and SAG sessions. It is realized that many MI personnel may balk at the idea of spending

long hours at these sessions and feel that they are not accomplishing worthwhile work. There is only one real answer to this. MI must participate.

ACSI and INSCOM personnel must realize that other members of the JTWG and SAG are usually specialists in only one area, yet they have learned to endure these sessions so they can make their necessary contributions. MI must learn the give-and-take of the R&D world so that those points which must be made to protect a critical technology can be made and will be accepted.

In conclusion, participation by MI personnel in TRADOC CDD activities has permitted building OPSEC into weapons development at an earlier stage.

We are on the right track but still have a long way to go.

Small Unit, Large Task, Multiple Rewards

Call it by many names—excitement—adventure—wonder—but above all else, call it a challenge.

And the men and women of INSCOM's Detachment Hawaii meet this challenge by providing Operational Security Support to the Army commands in the Pacific, as well as to joint commands and other agencies when tasked or requested.

The Pacific Command covers the largest geographic area in the world; therefore, necessitating that OPSEC teams must travel great distances and remain there for extended periods of time. Some detachment personnel live out of a suitcase for as much as 180 days each year.

Presently, the unit is involved in providing support to South Korea, Japan, Okinawa, The Philippines, Johnston Island, Kwajalein Missile Range and the Hawaiian Islands. Each of these areas is provided security support on an annual basis.

Detachment Hawaii is a small organization—in fact, the smallest of INSCOM's major commands. It consists of 35 assigned and 2 attached personnel.

A multidisciplined command with signal security, TEMPEST and counterintelligence assets as well as HUMINT and SIGINT missions—one of the few in INSCOM today—the detachment can integrate various security disciplines into one large functional force or perform missions requiring only one discipline.

The hostile intelligence threat data base from which the command launches its attack upon Army security problems is an extensive one. Not only does the command utilize its own internal SIGINT and HUMINT teams, it has direct access to other INSCOM units in the Pacific.

It also correlates this information with that received from other services, joint operations and national agencies located in Hawaii. This leads to a comprehensive and timely analysis of the hostile threat in the Pacific.

To be assigned to INSCOM's Detachment Hawaii is truly a rewarding experience. Hawaii, itself, is blessed with wonderful, warm and friendly people and its weather is most conducive to an outdoors style of living year round.

Above all, however, is the mission of INSCOM and Detachment Hawaii in meeting the challenge of providing total OPSEC Support to the Army in the Pacific.

Challenging Areas of OPSEC Opening in Canal Zone

by Special Agent Wendall Thompson
470th MI Group, Panama

When assignment instructions are received for the Canal Zone, they are viewed with a feeling of anxiety by some, joy by others.

Many have been misled into believing that this 10-mile-wide, 50-mile-long strip of land and water which makes up one of the engineering marvels of the world is a jungle haven for snakes, mosquitos, spiders and the like. However, it doesn't take long for one to realize that this is not totally true.

The Canal Zone is a haven for those who like outdoor sports and "great duty."

With the pending implementation of the Panama Canal treaties, many challenging areas

of Operations Security are being opened. The "safe haven" of the Canal Zone will soon end and United States forces will come under jurisdiction of the host government for most functions.

Simple requirements, such as car registration and drivers' licenses, are becoming matters for concern. Routes and roadways traveled by the multitude of tactical vehicles assigned to area units must be reevaluated.

The Pacific Field Office, 470th MI Group at Fort Amador is tasked with OPSEC support requirements for the Canal Zone. The office's special agents are challenged daily as new requirements present themselves,

many of which are a direct result of the upcoming "Treaty Day" on Oct. 1, 1979.

With the turnover of several United States military facilities which have been strongholds of American influence for so many years, the OPSEC challenge is being eagerly met. INSCOM personnel recently completed an OPSEC evaluation of the U.S. Army Tropic Test Center, Test and Evaluation Command.

And, the field office is anticipating more such OPSEC evaluations in the near future as commanders realize the value of this important counterintelligence service.

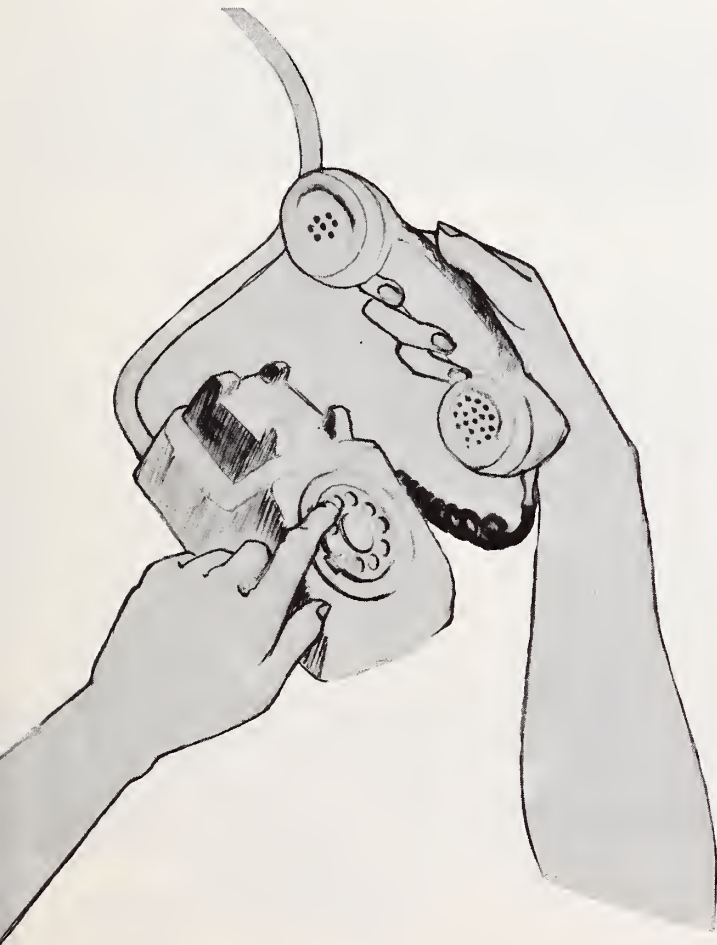
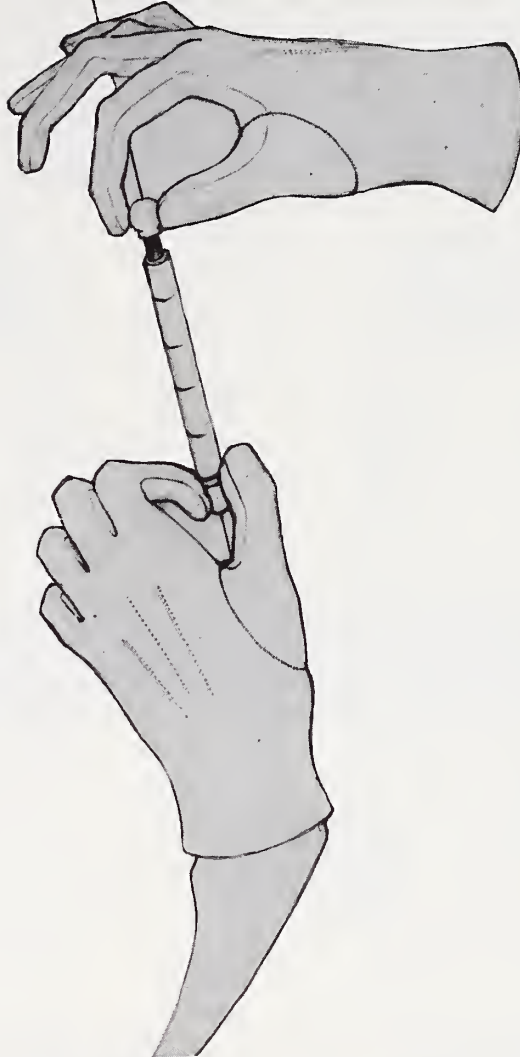
Shadowing the ADP Thief

by Maj. Ken Kittelberger and Fred Tompkins

A dark shadow moves along a loading ramp to a fire door. Moonlight glints off a smooth piece of steel as gloved hands deftly remove the hinge pins of an exterior door. In moments, an alarm is bypassed and the figure disappears into the building.

Our scene shifts to a motel room a few miles away. A guest is dialing her telephone. No words are spoken. Instead, the telephone receiver is silently placed onto two rubber cups mounted on a portable, typewriter-like machine. After a few moments of typing, the guest leans back and the typewriter appears to type by itself. A long sheet of printed paper slowly emerges from the computer terminal.

No, it's not James Bond and Miss Money Penny working overtime. They could be two agents of the



Eastern Bloc penetrating a sensitive Army data processing installation. Or, it could be members of the 902d MI Group's ADP Systems Security Division (ADPSSD) conducting a graphic demonstration of the vulnerabilities of a MACOM data processing activity.

The Army today has over 1,100 computer systems at more than 700 locations, processing data that not only affects national security, but also impacts on nearly every facet of our day-to-day military activities. From beans to bullets, assignments to paychecks, the computer is no longer a luxury but is essential to practically all Army functions. Without it, many activities would cease entirely. With the data contained in its files, a foreign power could get the edge on American preparedness. It thus becomes obvious that ADP systems and the data they process must be protected. AR 380-380, as well as other directives, spell out just how it's done; and the ADPSSD provides the trained technicians to evaluate how well site

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personnel are doing it.

Based at Fort Meade, Md., three teams of highly trained personnel fan out across the world to conduct ADP Systems Security Services (ADPSSS). These evaluators, complimented by the efforts of other OPSEC specialist teams, are concerned with the entire spectrum of security applications, not just computer security itself. It's been shown that ADP systems using only hardware and software features of the computer do not have the capability to fully detect, let alone prevent, the penetration of the system.

The elements included in a total-systems approach to securing an ADP system are: Hardware; software; communications; personnel; documents, including the storage media; the procedures which tie together all of the other elements; the physical environment in which the system is located; emanations security; and technical surveillance. An eighth category of concern is overall security management by personnel assigned that role, such as the ADP systems security officers of all Army ADP installations.

The primary aim of the Army's ADP security program is the protection of sensitive defense information that is processed and stored in Army ADP systems. The function of any ADP security program is to prevent unauthorized access to the system or the data contained therein, use of the system, disclosure of data, manipulation of data and denial of service or use of the system.

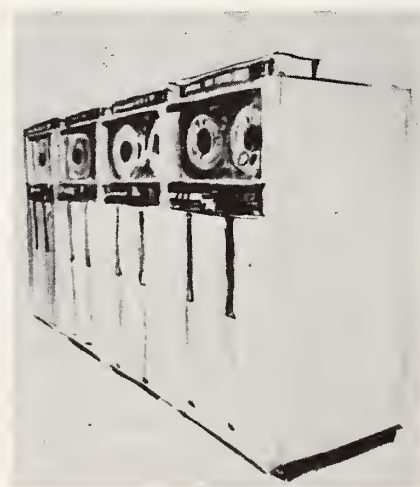
Although it is impossible to absolutely secure ADP systems from all possible threats, each element of security interacts with the other elements to provide barriers that isolate the highly vulnerable hardware and software and the information being processed from the threat to the system. By focusing attention on all areas of security, it is hoped

that system penetrators can be delayed until they may be detected and apprehended or deterred entirely by presenting too many obstacles which must be overcome.

The element of *physical security* in the total ADP system includes the countermeasures employed to defend against physical threats to the central computer facility, its remote terminal facilities, the related tape/disk libraries, data preparation areas and the supporting clerical control and spaces. Security evaluations of the environment are concerned with the physical location and layout of the computer center, access and exit controls and protection against fire, explosion, natural disasters, sabotage, social protests, environmental disruptions and power difficulties.

The *security management* function contributes to overall security by providing proper security policies. The adequacy of security management is ascertained by reviewing the amount and type of training provided to personnel, each individual's knowledge of his functions in the system and the presence or lack of security awareness.

Proper *procedures* are key elements in any ADP system. Procedures are the management control vehicle which defines and interprets the interrelationships of all the system elements. The evaluation process, through observation and interview, provides the method for determin-



ing the effectiveness of those procedures, especially for actions required of personnel when malfunctions occur in the system. The degree of adherence to procedures is a good indicator of the organization's general security posture. Critically important is the monitoring and surveillance techniques employed that will enable the system to be audited in the event of a penetration attempt.

Rapidly advancing computer technology has developed to the point where millions of "bits" of data can be stored on magnetic information storage media in nonhuman readable form. *Document* security evaluations include a review of the control, accountability, periodicity of reviewing procedures, classification and caveating of punched cards, magnetic tapes and disk packs, as well as the traditional paper documents used to output data or information.

The development of present-day computers has been accompanied by a demand for the various services offered, as well as a proportional increase of systems associated personnel. *Personnel* integrity must be reasonably verified by a review of clearances for anyone working with data or processing equipment in any stage, careful prior screening, on-the-job supervision and imposition of constraints on operational procedures as they relate to total ADP systems security.

The central processing unit of the computer can only process data or information. Input and output devices transmit data to and from the central processing unit via a complex system of communication lines. Analysis of the *communications* and *emanations security* elements requires a knowledge of basic communications theory, electronic circuitry and the understanding of teleprocessing concepts. A total ADP systems security evaluation necessarily includes reviewing schematic diagrams and comparing them against the physical

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INFORMATION

hardware

software

communication

personnel

document

procedure

physical
security
manage-
ment



Defying Creativity

Successful military leaders throughout history have realized the vital need for safeguarding military information which would provide a decided advantage to an adversary.

This basic consideration is integral to all facets of planning and execution of the various programs used by the 500th MI Group in performing its Operations Security (OPSEC) mission.

Technological developments, coupled with human creativeness and ingenuity, are considered the most detrimental factors to safeguarding military information. In an unchanging environment, conditions may favor the protectors of internal security since policies and procedures can be reenforced over a period of time; however, as the adversary's methods and techniques vary, these changes must first be detected to facilitate an appropriate response.

The OPSEC support program at the 500th MI Group is dedicated to developing new and innovative ways of providing operations security to all Army elements in Japan and Okinawa.

The size and mix of supported elements is highly diversified with the largest being a major command (U.S. Army Japan) and the smallest, a highly sensitive one of only eight personnel.

Units consist of port facilities, ammo depots, communications/electronic facilities, tactical headquarters and others. Obviously, such diversification requires well-trained, highly-experienced, professional OPSEC personnel to support the complex and sensitive security and intelligence needs of each commander.

Each OPSEC evaluation (OSE) has been tailored to the individual needs of the supported commander. From a large repertoire of individual OPSEC services, the supported commander can benefit from those which are responsive to his needs or requirements.

Col. Roy M. Strom, group commander, expressed his view on OPSEC shortly after assumption of the command: "The overall program should be positive, futuristic, dynamic and cost-effective."

This has resulted in less efficient programs being replaced by ones which embody the best methodology, equipment and management techniques in existence today. Continual refinements and changes will be pursued to provide elements in Japan with the level and quality of security needed to accomplish their mission and maintain the high state of readiness in today's Army.

—Shadowing cont.

communication lines to insure proper connections to authorized devices, protection of the cables, the wiring of non-ADP devices, such as telephones, and protective measures which have been taken to eliminate or reduce radio frequency emanations.

The *software* element determines how, what and when the hardware will process and move data. The operating system software is the executive agent which controls access to hardware resources and allocates memory and storage space. Applications software instructs the system in how to process the user data and places requests upon the operating system for processing and storing resources. A knowledge of design and programming flaws, a review of program

documentation, to include actual program listings, and the use of test data against live data during machine execution are required to determine potential vulnerabilities in the software element.

Hardware components must process data in a predictable manner and be available when they are required. An analysis of hardware performance by a review of machine utilization reports and maintenance reports provides indications of expected levels of performance.

Technical surveillance countermeasures must be applied to prevent the surreptitious installation of visual or audio monitoring devices.

One of the basic precepts of the "total-systems approach" is to break down complex ADP systems into the 10 elements discussed which become more man-

ageable and understandable. Each of those elements acts as a barrier to provide a defense in depth against perpetration of abuses of the information contained within the ADP system and the system itself.

The trained personnel of the ADPSSD do not conduct inspections; instead, they conduct a service for the ADP facility to detect the vulnerabilities of each of the 10 elements and recommend countermeasures which can be taken to reestablish the integrity of each of these "barriers."

ADP systems security represents a significant challenge and only through the cooperative efforts of the ADP and security communities can it be met. The ADP systems security specialists in the 902d are in the forefront of this challenge and are meeting it.

The DNA Connection

What Once Was Adequate May Be Inadequate Today

by Charles T. Morello Jr. and Emergy J. DeWitt

DNA CI Det. 902d MI Group

Since 1942, a United States Army counterintelligence detachment has provided support to the security efforts protecting this country's nuclear secrets. That task is a never-ending one.

The INSCOM CI Detachment, Defense Nuclear Agency (DNA), 902d MI Group, colocated with DNA Headquarters in the Washington, D.C. area, and with field elements, is the only MI unit providing CI support to a DoD agency. The detachment advises the DNA director on all CI matters affecting the agency and conducts the complete range of traditional CI services.

"What once was adequate may be inadequate today," is the slogan which guides DNA and detachment personnel.

Concurrently, while performing traditional CI services to counter the potential threat posed by hostile exploitation of weaknesses in document, personnel or physical security, the detachment

carefully addresses the multidiscipline hostile intelligence collection efforts—the threat to DNA and the OPSEC measures to negate that threat.

Detachment goals are two-fold. First, continued, coherent identification of OPSEC objectives. Second, effective and orderly dedication of limited OPSEC resources to the objectives.

INSCOM's detachment plays an active part on the DNA Standing Committee on OPSEC, established to promulgate, coordinate, implement and oversee DNA OPSEC efforts. The detachment provides hostile threat information, furnishes organic OPSEC support and coordinates requested support of tailored INSCOM resources. DNA has focused OPSEC emphasis on nuclear security and terrorism, stockpile management and effects research and testing.

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Mercury—the main base camp at the Nevada Test Site—is linked to Las Vegas by a dual lane highway. The camp provides overnight accommodations for about 960 people and is a warehousing, communications, repair and fabrication center. (Pan Am-DNA Photos)

—Connection cont.

The nation's nuclear agency is vitally concerned with terrorist activities from both site security considerations and from recovery operations in the event transnational or international terrorists try to seize or steal a nuclear weapon. A training film being prepared by DNA declares: "sooner or later, some group of terrorists is going after the biggest haul of all—nuclear weapons or nuclear materials."

- Detachment personnel have undergone extensive terrorist training to better understand terrorist mentality. They have also researched available terrorist information and have prepared a comprehensive bibliography of nuclear-related terrorist information which will soon be available for use by DNA, INSCOM and service agencies with nuclear security responsibilities.

- Detachment personnel have coordinated OPSEC evaluations by the INSCOM ADP security team for current and projected ADP systems both at the DNA headquarters and field command.

- Additionally, coordination has been accomplished for DNA SIGSEC requirements.

- INSCOM personnel have conducted TEMPEST services at DNA headquarters and the Transportable Electromagnetic Pulse Simulator (TEMPS) at Hilo, Hawaii.

- Personnel have researched and compiled a comprehensive TEMPEST profile of word-processing equipment at DNA.

- And, a briefing to the director of the intelligence and security directorate of DNA included viable recommendations to alleviate identified problems which resulted in significant equipment modifications.



Operation Ivy, Oct. 31, 1952, (Mike Shot—surface burst) Enewetak Experimental Thermonuclear Device. This symbolizes the origins of the INSCOM CI Detachment, DNA.

In the area of nuclear weapons effects research and testing, DNA's primary goal is to provide a sound technical base assuring optimum effectiveness of the U.S. military system. New systems present unique and increasingly complex effects problems and attendant/new OPSEC considerations.

Advances in nuclear technology introduce both new threats and further opportunities to strengthen United States defenses. DNA research is directed toward providing the Armed Forces with data which can be used to ensure that strategic missiles, satellites and command, control and communications systems are built to survive enemy nuclear assaults.

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DoD effects tests usually are conducted in horizontal tunnels driven into the face of Rainier Mesa. Testing in tunnels has been conducted successfully since the first fully contained tunnel shot in 1957.

The Plot Thickens, CI to the Rescue

by MAJ. Elton Rawls
SSD, Fort Meade

SCENARIO: The XLQTP-3, the most advanced anti-aircraft/anti-armor/anti-personnel amphibious armored vehicle capable of transporting a full platoon of pygmies ever devised by mankind is 9 years into its development cycle and will be in the hands of the troops in 12 short months. It is anticipated that this weapons system will revolutionize the battlefield and give the United States at least 8 years' lead time over all potential enemies. Development has gone smoothly and even Congress fully supports it. But—at this point the first problem develops. The Defense Intelligence Agency releases an unsubstantiated report that a new foreign weapons system has been observed which very closely resembles the XLQTP-3. Two weeks later, another unsubstantiated report is received which states that a foreign nation has fielded a XLQTP-3 killer. As time passes, both reports are corroborated and development of the XLQTP-3 is slowed to determine if modifications can be made to counteract the new killer.

The development of a countermeasure to a XLQTP-3 is given top priority and millions of dollars are allocated. These dollars are of necessity diverted from other development programs which causes a slow-down factor of two to five years for those programs.

CURRENT SITUATION: One billion plus dollars spent on the development of the XLQTP-3 has apparently been wasted. A foreign country has the weapons system to use against U.S. aircraft, armored vehicles and personnel. A countermeasure must be developed soonest. Other programs have to be slowed because of a lack of dollars.

REACTIONS: The President is hopping mad and wants to know if data was leaked . . . he appoints a board of inquiry . . . congress is shocked and wants to know how this could have happened. Several congressional subcommittees are established to investigate the matter. A special prosecutor with a full staff is appointed. DoD is upset and says it will never happen again because a thorough investigation will be conducted. The Army is embarrassed and starts redefining its battlefield doctrine which was only recently redefined based on the superiority of the XLQTP-3. The MACOMs are equally embarrassed, infuriated and frustrated.

Is this scenario possible? You bet it is! In a less melodramatic fashion, it happens with almost every weapon system or weapon support system we field!

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—Rescue cont.

Every technological breakthrough, every product improvement and every modification of an existing system in our inventory is subject to scrutiny by hostile intelligence services. Intelligence collection or spying is as old as mankind. And well it should be, for if one knows what the other side is going to do, when he is going to do it and what he's going to do it with, a large percentage of the uncertainty of the battlefield has been removed. It is with one of these three questions that OPSEC Support to the Research and Development (R&D) community concerns itself—battlefield systems of the future.

It is an accepted fact that the United States enjoys a technological lead over the rest of the world and can, in theory, develop more sophisticated and more efficient weapons systems. Extension of this idea leads to the logical conclusion that the United States should have battlefield superiority in any future conflicts. But the fielding of a countermeasure to any weapons system, no matter how powerful or sophisticated, is greatly simplified by advance detailed knowledge of that system.

Case in point: The Cruise Missile. *Aviation Week and Space Technology* in its edition of Oct. 23, 1978, reported, "That gesture from the Soviet Union came just one week after the Russians successfully shot down one of their own drones simulating the flight profile of a U.S. cruise missile. A MIG-25 interceptor in the look-down, shoot-down mode detected, tracked and fired a missile that fused against the target drone flying below 200-ft. altitude. This test was one of a number run in Russia against cruise missile flight profiles."

The fielding of a countermeasure to any weapons system . . . is greatly simplified by advance detailed knowledge of that system.

If this is true, a weapon system that was so advanced and so unstoppable that it was a major stumbling block in SALT negotiations, has been rendered less effective through the development of a countermeasure to it. How could this have happened? One can only speculate, but it is quite possible that hostile intelligence collection might have had something to do with it.

The goal of operations security support to the Army's research and development community is to assist in securing R&D developments. USAINSCOM and, more specifically, the 902d MI Group work very closely with DARCOM and its subordinate elements throughout CONUS to meet this goal. Advice and assistance is rendered on a

day-to-day basis, and team-type operations are launched to support numerous R&D projects. The more sensitive the project, the more concentrated the OPSEC Support, up to and including special programs for which only a relatively few people have access.

The advice and assistance being rendered today is far different from what carried the same label a few years ago. First, it is all-source in nature, encompassing the disciplines of counterintelligence, signal security, and imagery security. The logic of this approach is obvious when it is noted that hostile intelligence collection services use an all-source approach . . . an approach that dictates we spend more time training our field operators. Army schools are not yet producing an individual who is all-source trained; therefore, cross-training must be accomplished on the job or by attendance at other schools

Good security is simply the denial of information to a hostile collector . . . the first step . . . determine what the collector wants . . .

The second major difference between the past and present is the lack of checklists. In the past, the agent showed up with his checklist, asked the questions, checked yes or no and left to write his report. Today, there are no checklists, only broad general guidance. The agent is expected to use his training, common sense and his own ingenuity.

A third major difference is the self-education period that each agent goes through learning the inner workings of the project. For example: an agent charged with providing OPSEC Support to a new missile system is severely handicapped unless he understands at least in generalities, how that system works. Therefore, his first task is to educate himself on the system. . . . an educational process that covers the gamut from an intensive reading program to formal classes solicited from the developers.

The last major difference is the entire approach to the problem of security. Good security is simply the denial of information to a hostile collector; therefore, it stands to reason that the first step in OPSEC Support to R&D is to determine what the hostile collector wants and how he might collect it (determine the threat). This type of information has been available in the intelligence system for

years but was not previously considered by the security personnel.

It is obvious, however, that protection can be enhanced if one knows what to protect against. Once this has been determined, it is time to take an in-depth look at the project to uncover its vulnerabilities to intelligence collection.

This is a two-phase operation. First, the EEFI (Essential Elements of Friendly Information) is determined. Second, the project is approached as a hostile intelligence collector would approach it . . . it becomes the target for what is essentially a collection operation using friendly assets to mimic the hostile collector. Using this approach, vast amounts of information are accumulated and stored for later analysis. This collection phase identifies the security vulnerabilities of the target and once all the data has been accumulated, the analysis phase begins.

The collected information is analyzed for sensitivity and is compared to the threat. Where the data matches the threat, or hostile EEI has been answered by the collection operation, a security vulnerability exists. After all the data has been analyzed, the vulnerabilities are scrutinized and common sense recommendations are made. The emphasis is on common sense because we must live with the fact that there is very little money in the R&D budget for security; therefore, low cost/no cost, common sense solutions must be found for the identified vulnerabilities. Such *recommendations* are given to the project manager or commander for his implementation. These are just recommendations. While we are in the OPSEC Support business, the commanders are responsible for their own security . . . we can only recommend, not dictate.

That describes OPSEC Support as it pertains to a formal structured service such as an OPSEC

evaluation (OSE); however, the R&D world is also the recipient of real time advice and assistance.

In this situation, one agent or a small team works with the project on a day-to-day basis causing all of the phases to take place simultaneously. Integration of the phases is the key to successful OPSEC Support.

Dedicated OPSEC Support to R&D through covering agents began in 1974 as a two-man effort in the headquarters of the United States Army Intel-

In some instances, OPSEC Support is being requested even before a R&D development is formally launched.

ligence Agency. From that beginning, it has grown into a mission supported by personnel in 50-plus field offices and resident offices throughout CONUS. It has evolved from team services to installations and activities to team services of ongoing R&D projects, which were well into their development cycle, to one man or small team "real time" OPSEC Support advice and assistance to R&D projects early in the development cycle.

In some instances, OPSEC Support is now being requested even before an R&D development is formally launched . . . requests which will soon become the norm for operations.

While the role of OPSEC Support appears to have evolved rather quickly in the past five years, it has actually been a slow development with the R&D community exuding reluctance every step of the way. It has had to be sold and re-sold. . . a selling process which continues today, and will undoubtedly continue tomorrow.

—DNA Connection cont.

This research fully defines nuclear effects and the means to negate these effects which make it a high priority hostile intelligence collection target and the subject of continuous, comprehensive OPSEC activities.

DNA's underground testing is conducted at the Department of Energy Nevada Test Site. Studies are made of shock, thermal and nuclear radiation effects on military hardware. Testing now takes place in horizontal tunnels driven into a mountainside . . . a procedure which both facilitates positioning and recovery of instrumentation and material while reducing the likelihood of accidental release of radioactive material into the atmosphere.

The CI detachment elements at Field Command, DNA, Kirtland Air Force Base, N.M., and Nevada Test Site provide close, continuing OPSEC support to DNA's nuclear weapons effects research and testing while the detachment's headquarters element supports DNA's headquarters.

The unit's OPSEC mission is complicated in that a dedicated Army unit is providing tailored support to a supersensitive DoD agency whose elements are colocated on various service installations and non-DoD affiliated reservations. Government directives and regulations are not always compatible, thus extensive coordination is needed at all levels.

While the INSCOM unit continues to provide some traditional CI services, OPSEC support has become the cornerstone of DNA security, designed to protect some of the nation's most sensitive programs from exploitation by our adversaries.

NAMES IN THE NEWS

Money in the Bank

Reenlisting in the Army proved instant financial gain for one INSCOMer recently.

When Sgt. Andrew W. Landen, D Co., Field Station Okinawa, reenlisted for six years as a morse intercept operator during April, he was handed \$12,000 in cash.

Landen's reenlistment was one of the first under the Selective Reenlistment Bonus (SRB) Program which went into effect on April 3. Under this program a service member reenlisting in a military occupational speciality offering a bonus may elect to receive the bonus in a lump sum.

Adding an extra flourish to the occasion, Maj. Gen. William I. Rolya, INSCOM's commander who was visiting Torii Station at the time, administered the oath to Landen.

Why did Landen, the father of two children, decide to reenlist? "I look forward to it (my job) as a challenge," he says. And, besides, he pointed out, it gives "me a chance to get around."

When he leaves Okinawa, Landen will go to Fort Carson, Colo., and then, he hopes to Germany.

During his tour in Okinawa, Landen has received the Soldier of the Quarter Award four times. He has also earned a two-year college degree in business management from the University of Maryland.



Making sure it's all there, Sgt. Andrew W. Landen counts the \$12,000 he received in a lump sum when he reenlisted. (US Army Photo) by

Slogan Tells It Like It Is

When she answered the telephone that January morning, Miami native, Spec. 4 Myrian Meadows, had no idea Maj. Gen. William L. Mundie, commander of the U.S. Army Recruiting Command, was on the other end of the connection.

"When he called me, I almost fainted," Meadows, who is stationed at Field Station Okinawa, remembers. By the end of the call, she adds, "I was happy and walking around with smiles."

The reason for this excited attitude was the appreciation that Mundie expressed for Meadows' effort in developing a recruiting slogan.

Her slogan, "Your Future Lies on the Army Mattress," uses the word mattress to point out the advantages she sees in the Army: Medical care; Advancement; Travel; Retirement; Education; Savings and Security.

The slogan, Meadows explains, "tells exactly what the Army is all about."



When she answers the phone now, Spec. 4 Myrian Meadows isn't surprised at who it might be. One day it was the Recruiting Command's general with congratulations. (US Army Photo)

American Tradition Played Out by Father, Son

The passing of knowledge from father to son is a tradition as old as America herself. And, recently, members of the 11th CBTI Co. had the chance to see this old adage proved ture.

Sgt. Douglas Lowther, assigned to the 513th Maintenance Co., Fort Bliss, Texas, was sent TDY to Aberdeen Proving Grounds to study the XM901 Carrier Guided Missile System.

Coincidentally, his father, Sgt. First Class Gaylord Lowther, is a Soviet equipment analyst with the 11th.

The elder Lowther has compiled a data base on the AT-3 Sagger Missile, a Soviet anti-tank weapon, and many of the characteristics of the American system and the Soviet system are the same.

Members of the INSCOM unit watched as father and son exchanged information—an old American tradition.

Lingeman Honored

Sgt. Mary L. Lingeman, a member of the Fort Sheridan Field Office, was commended for outstanding achievement during her attendance at the Noncommissioned Officers Education System Course, Primary Leadership Course in February.

Lingeman, who ranked in the top 20 percent of her class, was recognized for her abilities, sense of responsibility and devotion to duty in a letter from Command Sgt. Maj. B. D. Perry, course commandant.

The field office is part of the CI/SIGSEC Support Battalion, 902d MI Group located at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Hard Work, Big Reward

Hard work, dedication and a lot of sweat can pay off in a big way . . . just ask Sgt. John Craig.

Craig, stationed at Field Station Augsburg, received the Douglas MacArthur Award for leadership demonstrated while attending the Primary Leadership Course at Bad Tolz, Germany.

The course demands a tough attitude, attention to detail, hard work and, most of all, the ability to work with and lead other soldiers. And, for Craig, the MacArthur award is proof of his exemplary qualities.



Father, Sgt. First Class Gaylord Lowther, explains the workings of a Soviet tank to his son, Sgt. Douglas Lowther. (US Army Photo)

The Bells Told before Enlistment

While it is quite common to find couples who have met and married during their Army careers, it is not so often that you find those who have married prior to their entering the service.

Into that last grouping, however, falls Specs. Barbara and Edward Dennis of the Military Police Section, Field Station Augsburg.

Ed, a psychology graduate of Lock Haven State College in Pennsylvania, worked as a juvenile probation officer in Juniata County, Pa., prior to entering the Army. His wife, Barbara, also a graduate of Lock Haven State, was an activities director in a nursing home where she specialized in psychological therapy programs. When they enlisted, both chose the military police field.

In June 1978, they began their one station unit training at Fort McClellan, Ala., where they trained together for 14 weeks. Upon completion of their training, the couple elected to serve with the 11th MP Co., at Fort McClellan, performing road duty until their security clearances were verified. Then they were off to Augsburg, Germany, and the INSCOM field station.

Ed and Barbara chose the Army because of excellent travel and educational opportunities . . . some benefits they hope to take more advantage of soon. Ed plans to begin to work on a masters in counseling and Barbara also has future educational plans.

Right now, however, they hope to do some traveling and continue to enjoy the German culture. They live on the economy and feel that is an integral part of more fully understanding the country.

Lewis—SoQ Honors

Pfc. Joyce Lewis of the 328th ASA Co, 502d I&S Bn. has been selected as Soldier of the Quarter for the 502d.

Lewis, a native of Jerseyville, Ill., works in the company orderly room and has been with the 502d since June 1978. Additionally, she is the commander's driver and the unit's drug and alcohol education specialist.

Lewis' husband, Dennis, is also a battalion member.

Each unit within the battalion was represented at the Soldier of the Quarter Board. Other unit winners included: Pfc. Robert Leonard, HHC and Spec. 4 Keith Lorenz, 409th ASA Co.

Kourkoutis—Honor Grad

Capt. Andrew Kourkoutis of Arlington Hall Station was designated an honor graduate of Class 79-1 of the 12-week Operations Research Systems Analysis Military Applications Course I at the U.S. Army Logistics Management Center, Fort Lee, Va.

Kourkoutis was 1 of 19 military officers and civilians completing the 3-month course.

Klein—Marshall Award

The daughter of an INSCOM employee has received the George C. Marshall Award, given to the outstanding ROTC student.

Patricia A. Klein, who was commissioned a second lieutenant upon her graduation from the College of Notre Dame in Baltimore, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert D. Klein. Mrs. Klein is with DCSLOG at Fort Meade.

Robert Beard, Soldier of Year at Okinawa

Beard

Sgt. Robert F. Beard III has been selected as Torii Station Soldier of the Year.

A member of C Company at Field Station Okinawa, Beard is a graduate of East Carolina University. An honor graduate and Commandant's Award recipient at the Defense Language Institute, Beard hopes to attend law school after leaving the service later this year.



Sgt. Linda Xenophontos promotes her husband.

May 16 was a red-letter day for Petty Officer Nick Xenophontos.

That's the date he officially got to put his E-5 stripes on in the Navy.

But his wife, Sgt. Linda Susan Xenophontos, a 98C working at Field Station Korea, is way ahead of him ... she received her E-5 stripes back in February of this year.

Actually, PO2 Xenophontos was "frocked"—given the rank without the pay—on Dec. 9, 1978 and has been wearing them ever since. Linda, however, pinned on her stripes with all benefits in February.

The couple met while attending classes at Goodfellow Air Force Base in Texas and waited until they were stationed at the field station to get married.



Benjamin Vega, liaison officer with the 470th MI Group in Panama, is commended for his 34 years of distinguished government service with the Commander's Award for Civilian Service. The award was presented at Vega's retirement ceremony by Brig. Gen. Richard Wm. Anson, commander of the 193d. (US Army Photo by Spec. 5 Paul D. Holman)

**Red
Letter
Day**



Shrih Kuniyoshi receives a plaque for 26 years of service from Col. Schmidt. Sgt. First Class Euelio Penalver prepares a peach cobbler flambeau with the assistance of Alvaraze Ismeal. (US Army Photos by Spec. 4 Robert A. Buzolich)



Okinawa Toasts Military/Civilians

Presentation of a plaque for 26 years of federal service highlighted the Field Station Okinawa Military/Civilian Day observance during May.

Shrih Kuniyoshi, civilian personnel officer, received the plaque from Col. Charles E. Schmidt, field station commander, during an awards ceremony and luncheon attended by civilian workers and representatives of the military community.

Mr. Kuniyoshi has spent his entire 26 years of federal service at the INSCOM field station.



"Mike Myagishma receives congratulation on his 35 years of federal service from Col. Roy M. Strom, commander, 500th MI Group. (US Army Photo by Glenn Grant)

New Faces on Top

"This nation faces many challenges—some very evident, others yet beyond the horizon. When required, our fellow citizens expect us, with our sister services, to be ready to go to war. They should expect no less. This is our mission.

"In return for your dedicated service, I pledge my complete support to your welfare, in peace and war. Let us together continue the work so well begun by General Rogers."

With those words, contained in his first message to the field, Gen. Edward C. Meyer assumed his duties as the Army's chief of staff.

Meyer, who was the Army deputy chief of staff for operations and plans (DCSOPS) at the time of his nomination, replaces Gen. Bernard W. Rogers, who is the new supreme allied commander, Europe.

In other changes at the top in the Department of the Army, Command Sgt. Maj. William A. Connelly became the new sergeant major of the Army on July 1.

Connelly, a 25-year veteran, was command sergeant major of the US Army Forces Command at the time of his appointment. He succeeds Sgt. Maj. Army William G. Bainbridge, who retired.



Horst Tiede, a member of the 766th MI Det, 66th MI Group, shows his security poster to Col. Otto P. Chaney, DCSCI, US Command Berlin. Tiede was commended for his suggestions which was adopted by Headquarters, US Army, Europe, and received a cash reward for his efforts. (US Army Photo by Sgt. First Class Derek Johnson)



Cmdr Douglas K. Wills Jr.
Mil/Civ Team Improvement



Bruce Boyd
Mil/Civ Improvement



CWO Dale E. Koger
Exceptional Suggestion

1979 Mil/Civ Awards



Jack McPherson—Albert W. Small Award



Young Ok Kim
NAF Employee



Orville Rehling
Action officer of Year

Team Spirit Marks Progress

"Over the past year, we have made excellent progress in becoming one of the finest MACOMs in the U.S. Army . . ."

"We have attained many difficult objectives in spite of the frustrations and obstructions that have blocked our way . . . there remains room for improvement . . ."

"Past experience has taught me that INSCOM people are of the caliber which insures that continued improvement will be made regardless of impediments . . ."

"The hardware that we operate or manage, as expensive as it might be, is not our greatest asset. You, the INSCOMer, are our greatest asset . . ."

Maj. Gen. William I. Rolya

"At the level we are now, we no longer have to call it military/civilian to remind us. This is team day!" With those words, INSCOM's commander, Maj. Gen. William I. Rolya changed the name of INSCOM's Military/Civilian Day activities, held yearly to honor the team spirit.

A luncheon, where presentation of command awards was made, and an evening social activity highlighted this year's events.

Guest speakers for the luncheon were Maj. Gen. Walter F. Ulmer Jr., director of human resource development, DA DCSPER, and David O. "Doc" Cooke, deputy assistant secretary of defense for administration.

Ulmer, who represented the DA DCSPER, commended INSCOM for building a highly effective, performing and committed team of military and civilians and challenged the attendees to help build such a unit for the entire Army.

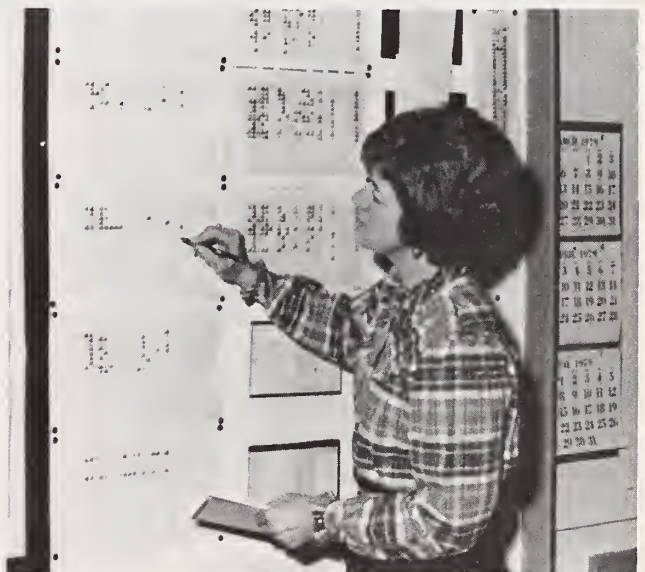
The team spirit theme was carried on by Cook who urged the military and civilian INSCOM members present from Arlington Hall, Fort Meade and Vint Hill Farms to "resolve to continue to function as a team because it will be as a team effort that we either succeed or fail."



Fred Williamson—Wage Grade Employee



Paul Singleton—EEO Award



Elaine M. Wardner—Virginia McDill Award



Members of the 332d ASA Ops Co (FWD) provided tactical SIGINT/EW support during Team Spirit '79. Can you locate them in the top, left photo? Looking closer, Sgt. Robert Flores, upper right, keeps a watchful eye, and below, members take a much needed break. (US Army Photos by Sgt. First Class J. E. Poe and Sgt. Ronald A. Brooks)



INSCOM



USARERU's New ADCSI Meets with INSCOMers

ARLINGTON HALL STATION, VA . . . Col. Emmett J. O'Brien, the new assistant deputy chief of staff for intelligence, USAREUR, visited INSCOM's headquarters during early May.

O'Brien, who spent three weeks at the Intelligence School at Fort Huachuca prior to coming to INSCOM, paid courtesy

calls on Maj. Gen. William I. Rolya and Brig. Gen. James E. Freeze in addition to receiving an INSCOM Today briefing. He also held discussions and was updated by members of the headquarter's staff.

Host for the visit was Col. Allan R. Stern, chief of the Mission Analysis Office.

Marks Visits 501st MI Gp.

FIELD STATION KOREA, 501ST MI GROUP . . . Brig. Gen. John B. Marks, Director of Intelligence for PACOM, received an operations briefing, tour of the Guardrail IPF and the 146th flight line during his recent visit to the field station.

Dance

at the annual Army Intelligence Ball.
Sept. 21, Fort Myer Officers Club. For information, call Maj. Morgan, 692-5621.

Command Group Tours Units in Korea

FIELD STATION KOREA . . .

Maj. Gen. William I. Rolya, INSCOM's commander; Lt. Col. Donald York, assistant chief of staff, and Command Sgt. Maj. Lee K. Stikeleather toured operations, the detachments, the 332d Motor Pool, the 146th/704th administration area and the new enlisted quarters during their recent visit here.

They also went to the flight line to visit the 146th/704th and the Phoenix.

During the visit, the general and his party had breakfast with the senior NCOs.

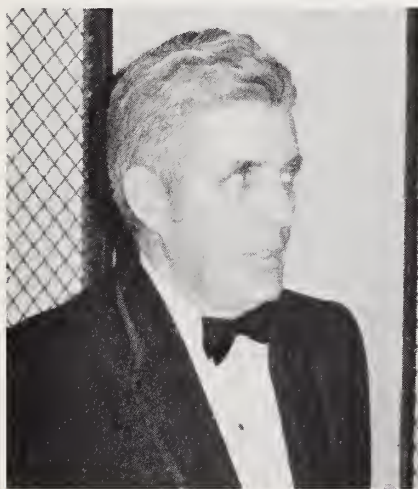


INSCOM's Commander, Maj. Gen. William I. Rolya visits with members of the 332d ASA Opns Co motorpool. (US Army Photo by Spec. 4 Ken Kamppila)

Dining-Out at Fort Meade

FORT MEADE, MD . . . Over 100 military and civilian members from INSCOM's headquarters units at Fort Meade and their spouses participated in a social event rich in history and tradition during April.

A Dining-Out, the formal officer and lady version of the Din-



Honorable Walter B. LaBerge, under secretary of the Army, speaks at Fort Meade Dining-Out (US Army Photo)

ing-In, was hosted by Brig. Gen. and Mrs. James E. Freeze, deputy commander for intelligence.

Stemming from an old Viking tradition of celebrating great battles and feats of heroes by formal ceremony, the Dining-In was adopted by the military when the officers' mess was established.

Distinguished guests at the INSCOM festivity were Dr. Walter B. LaBerge, undersecretary of the Army; Lt. Gen. Jeffrey G. Smith, commanding general, First Army; Brig. Gen. James A. Teal, deputy assistant chief of staff for intelligence, DA, and their wives.

LaBerge, the guest speaker, who is an amateur historian and Civil War expert, presented a vivid description of intelligence events which took place in Maryland during the Civil War.

Entertainment for the evening was provided by a 75-member chorus from the Fort Meade Senior High School under the director of Ms. Joneice Anderson and the First U.S. Army Band.

—Lt. Karen Revay

Atkeson Given 511th Briefing

511TH BATTALION, 66TH MI GROUP . . .

Maj. Gen. Edward B. Atkeson, the deputy chief of staff for intelligence, USAREUR, visited the 511th during early April. Accompanying him were Col. T. Haines Hill and Sgt. Maj. George I. Musick, ODCSI members.

Lt. Col. Arthur L. Henderson, battalion commander, presented the 511th briefing and an in-depth discussion of current operations was held. This was followed by a border field office orientation by Capt. Michael D. Humenik, commander of the Border Field Office. He expounded on the battalion's implementation of USAREUR's border resident office program.

Picnic Time

There's be games, food, exhibits and even a "run for fun" so join us for the Annual INSCOM Picnic, Aug. 4, at Vint Hill Farms Station, Warrenton, Va. It's for everyone—military, civilian, active or retired.

Who's Manning the Pentagon?

A barbecue—operated with the smoothness and efficiency of a Detroit assembly line—provided the background for the Pentagon Counterintelligence Force's (PCF) recently celebrated Unit Organization Day.

Having only three full days to put the festivities together, Barbara Bachmeier, Curtis Cramer, Fred Neal and Doug Kyle kept alive a PCF tradition of responding rapidly to short suspense dates.

The celebration began with remarks by Lt. Col. Jack Martins, PCF commander, who decided to cancel a slated 5-mile run.

A surprise guest was Col. Arion Pattakos, commander of the 902d MI Group, parent organization of the PCF. Initial speculation was that Pattakos was down from Fort Meade to investigate a complaint from ACSI that nobody was answering the phone at PCF, but this proved to be unfounded.

Softball, volleyball, horseshoes, eating and enjoyment proved the main activities for the day. The officers and warrant officers formed a softball team to compete against the younger, more aggressive NCO team; however, the officers surprised the complacent and "overconfident" NCOs, clobbering them by a score of 16-8. The PCF commander, due



Taking a day away from the "puzzle palace," members of the Pentagon CI Det enjoy Unit Day picnic.

to the graciousness of the NCOs, was permitted a triple.

Proving once again that complacency is a contagious disease, the NCOs got their revenge by winning the volleyball competition.

According to on-lookers, several questionable line calls and the temporary loss of a key player from the undermanned officer team led to the victory. It seems, according to sources, the NCOs shrewdly arranged a bogus radio call from the office to draw the commander away from the court at a critical point in the game.

Although the bright, sunny day promised by the detachment's former weather officer failed to materialize, a spirit of unity prevailed.

The year 1978 proved to be a golden one for members of H&S Co. at Field Station Okinawa.

In January 1978, H&S Company was just your average, everyday company. It had not made any real achievements in a long time so there was plenty of room for improvement and a lot of challenges to be met.

The first change came when Capt. Jeffrey G. Kendrick assumed command and Johnnie M. Dyson became the first sergeant. It wasn't long after that that things began to change.

The general appearance of the barracks improved—especially in the dayroom area where all the old furnishings were replaced with new fur-

Quite a Year! Another to Come?

niture and the pool tables were repaired.

Company functions took on a new light also. The basketball team won both the Intramural and Armywide (Okinawa) tournaments that year. The company came through several major inspections with good results. More than \$1400 was collected during INSCOM Day activities for the Benefit Association. And Harold Swanson and Shirley McBride, both staff sergeants assigned to the company, were crowned king and queen of INSCOM Day.

The company was quick to take part in the 1978 Savings Bond Drive, selling more savings bonds than the combined total of the other companies on Torii.

And 1978 ended with a very good record as the company won the Torii Reenlistment Trophy for three quarters and the Annual Reenlistment Plaque. The Environmental Plaque also went to H&S Co., along with the Commander's Cup.

How about 1979? So far, H&S Co. has won all 24 of their basketball games and placed third at the All-Service Intramural Basketball Tournament.

It could be another golden year!

Knowledge Increases Wives' Roles

by Sgt. Maj. Rudolph Wolter

Ask a soldier's wife, "What does your husband do?" and you will frequently receive an answer of "He's in Armor," "He has something to do with Artillery" or "He is in Intelligence." Sometimes, the answer is limited to "He is in the Army."

Even if a more exhaustive or specific answer was desired, many Army wives would be unable to provide one since they have no idea as to what their husbands are doing. This is particularly true for the MI wife.

To combat this common problem and to instill a feeling of belonging, sharing, being apart, esprit, pride and knowledge, the commander, Lt. Col. Roy J. Davis, and



Staff Sgt. M. Smith briefs wives of battalion members during their tour of the learning center. (US Army Photo by Spec. 4 Gregory Tillie)

members of the 18th MI Battalion, 66th MI Group hosted an open house recently for their spouses.

Thirty-eight husbands and wives from all echelons of the battalion took part.

The spouses were welcomed and briefed by Davis on the battalion's mission and organization and then taken on a tour of the Battalion Learning Center, the Soviet Orientation Team and the Publications Procurement Section. They were also told about upcoming battalion ac-

tivities including a bicycle excursion.

As the last item on the agenda, the guests were paired off with their spouses and introduced to their colleagues and given a briefing on their individual activities in the battalion.

The guests departed with what battalion officials hope was a feeling of being a part—having a better insight—sharing the pride—and supporting the "Guidon Battalion" of the 66th MI Group.

Doing It Up, Texas-Style

FIELD STATION SAN ANTONIO ... Efficiency is one of the goals today's Army is shooting for and this Texas field station is certainly keeping in stride.

During April, the first MAP/TDA class graduation was held with 12 field station members as graduates.

MAP/TDA, known as Management Involvement Tech-

niques for First-Line Supervisors, is a new course evolved from the old MAP TOE classes. Its purpose is to provide the supervisors with the tools necessary to refine the processes of planning, organizing, directing, coordinating, motivating, communicating, innovating and delegating in order to get the job done more efficiently.

Held at Fort Sam Houston, the class was taught by Staff Sgt. Lowandowski and consisted of four four-hour blocks of instruction in the classroom in addition to off-duty work.



Members of the MAP/TDA class.

—Spec 4 Heather D. Hohl

Click, click

The "Calmness" of the Rifle Range

502nd I&S BN, 66TH MI GROUP . . . The week of March 26 was anything but calm for members of this INSCOM unit as they headed for the Haunstetten Range for weapons familiarization.

HHC kicked off the week, spending all of Monday firing M16s from various positions and while wearing their gas masks.

On Tuesday, they were joined by the 409th ASA Co. for another day of familiarization.

Wednesday was a much-needed break for the range cadre . . . especially for Capt. James, the HHC commander and range OIC. Additionally, the battalion members needed a break from the C-rations they had eaten for two days.

Thursday it was back to the range . . . but who looked forward to it—rolling out of bed in the morning and seeing the snow-covered ground? Nonetheless, the day was spent firing both the M16 and the 45.

Friday, a snowy day, was a 502d training holiday for WIN-TEX. However, dedicated HHC members joined by the 201st ASA Co., spent the day familiarizing with the M16s and M60s.

The "holiday" received a final blow after the firing when members took a free trip to the gas chamber.

—De-De Keene

RecRep

Augsburg's Phillips Meets Champ Spassky

by Spec. 5 Nancy Cahill Helms

In a recent exhibition chess tournament held at the Augsburg Rathaus (or city hall), a member of Field Station Augsburg realized the dream of a lifetime when he sat down to play chess against Russian Grand Master Boris Spassky.

Sgt. Ronald A. Phillips, who has been playing chess since 1969, the year his first chess hero, Spassky, won the world championship, represented the American team of the Goeggingen Chess Club in the celebrity match. Phillips was the only American in the group of 25 chess association members who faced Spassky.

Although there is no Field Station Augsburg team, Americans in the community have been associated with the Goeggingen Chess Club since 1975.

Phillips, who has been active for most of the two years he has been assigned at the field station, has compiled an admirable record—having only one

loss in two years—a record which was instrumental in his being selected as one of three players to represent the Goeggingen club.

Before actual play began, Phillips received another thrill when he was escorted into a private room for a personal meeting with Spassky and the Lord Mayor of Augsburg. The opponents spoke mostly of their common interest, chess, although a few jokes were made about the fact that Phillips was the only American competing while Spassky was the only Russian.

—cont. next page



Spassky makes a move while Phillips calculates strategy. (US Army Photo by Spec. 5 Marsha Wilson)

66th Headquarters Co. Team Wins Tourney in Overtime Series

by Pfc. Robert A. Wood

In a series of overtime games, the headquarters company team from the 66th MI Group won the group's basketball tournament in April, putting them ahead in the Commander's Trophy Program race.

The tournament, which saw 10 subordinate units participate, was opened by group commander, Col. Charles E. Scanlon, who tossed the ball between the centers of the headquarters company and the 330th ASA Co. The 66th team held a 6-point lead at halftime and went on to win the first game 92-67.

In one of a series of close games, the 201st and the 409th played a hard-fought contest that saw them tied at 57-57 after regulation play. Going into overtime, each team scored 8 points during the first period. The second overtime saw the 201st jump out to a quick lead and outscore the 409th to win the contest.

Members of the 201st team were again involved in overtime play when they met the 328th ASA Co. The game was tied at 76-76 after regulation play and during overtime the teams remained close all the way with the 201st prevailing 89-88 to win the game.

Throughout many of the Commander's Trophy program events, the 66th and 502d teams were very close rivals . . . and the basketball team was no exception.

The 502d had played the 2d MI Bn and the 73d MI Co with the 502d winning both games. Then the 502d played their rival, the 66th team.

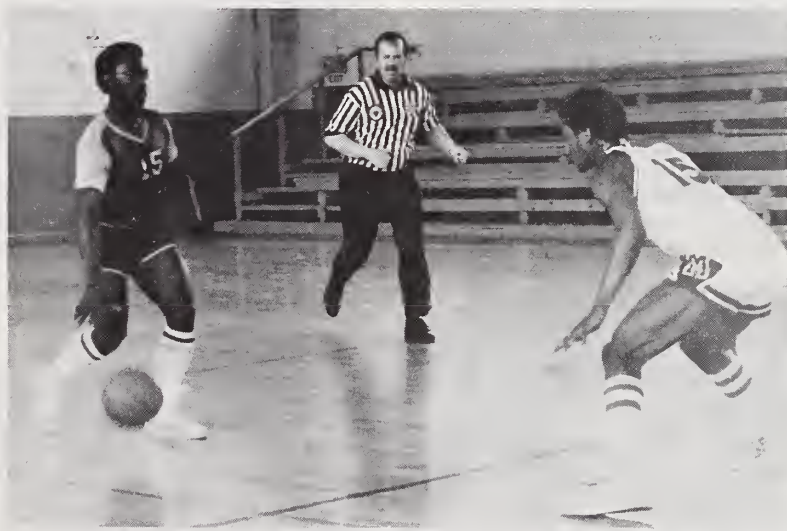
The play in the first half was fast with the 66th holding a 6-point lead at halftime. In the second half, the buzzer sounded as the 66th was ahead by 4 points to maintain a 4-0 record and put the 502d at 2-1.

The 502d team and the 201st team played each other for the right to meet the 66th in the finals with the 502d coming out on top, 95-91. This meant that if the 502d was to place first in the tournament, they would have to

beat the 66th in back-to-back games on the last day of the tournament.

Both teams had many fans at "the game" of the tournament, making McGraw Gym a noisy place. The game started at a fast pace for the 66th with the 502d trying to slow their rivals. The lead changed hands quickly throughout the game but the 66th managed to hold a slight edge and chalked up a close victory to win the tournament championship.

Most Valuable Player Award went to Al Warren of the 66th, who averaged 20 points per game.



Which way do I go? That's what a member of the 502d I&S Bn seems to be saying to his opponent, a member of the 66th. (US Army Photo by Pfc. Robert A. Wood)

—INSCOM's cont.

Phillips lost his match in 35 moves because of what he claims was a strategic error on his part. In all, only one person beat the Grand Master. Sixteen lost and eight played to a draw.

Although Phillips was competing against his long-time idol, the INSCOMer said he was not intimidated by the thought that his opponent was a

Grand Master and former world champion. During the game, he admits, he detached himself from the personality on the other side of the board and just played the board. Concentration was essential and there was no time to think about who was playing, Phillips points out.

In all, Phillips was highly pleased with the match, although he vows that the "next time" he will not make any strategic errors which might cost him the game.



Tina DiStefano shows the form that won her the women's marathon event.

The War Raged in Sports

Members of three platoons and a senior staff team competed in 17 events ranging from volleyball to a tug-of-war during the 11th Combat Technical Intelligence Company's Spring All-Sports Day, April 30.

The events kicked off with a hard-fought soccer tournament won by headquarters, headquarters detachment (HHD). A tie at the end of regulation play was broken by a series of sudden death penalty kicks.

At the same time, Rand Bass and Charlie Myers from the foreign materiel depot (FMD) were dominating the tennis courts while Terry Sumner posted another victory for HHD, this time on the golf course.

Mid-morning activities moved indoors for bowling,

racquetball and basketball. Women's bowling was dominated by Sandy Nichols while Harold Hughes led the men's division.

On the basketball court, FMD muscled their way to victory in a hard-fought basketball playoff while Tom Tufts and Jim Lampropoulos whipped all comers on the racquetball court.

At noon, the Commander's Trophy was still up for grabs with HHD holding a slim lead over the other competitors.

The afternoon competition brought the action to a fevered pitch. The staff team showed their prominence in volleyball while David Manki and Tina Di Stefano raced home in the men's and women's marathons.

FMD romped to a victory in softball and drew a first place



Command Support Platoon displays the tenacity needed for a winning tug-of-war team.



Ed Cottingham shows his form during a game of horseshoes. (US Army Photos by Staff Sgt. Joyce Fisher)

in the short relay and a second in the grueling long-distance relay.

Then, all attention focused on the final event . . . the tug-of-war. Command support harnessed an unbeatable combination for the tug-of-war and FMD clinched the overall team victory with a second place showing.

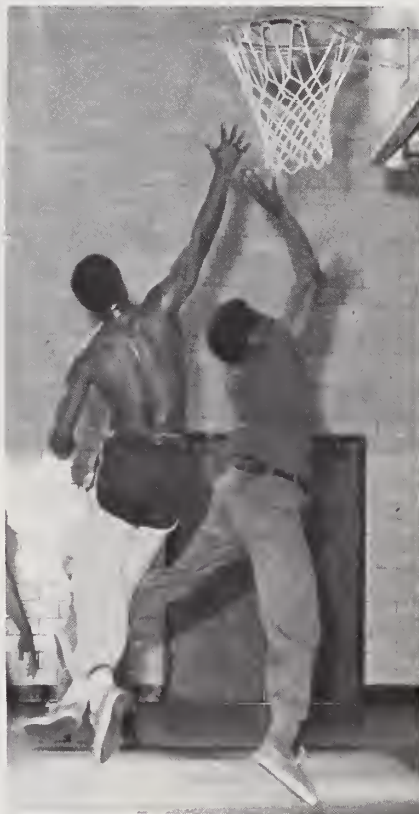
At the close of activities, Col. Petersen, the deputy commander of Aberdeen Proving Grounds, presented Gregorio Alicea from FMD with the individual trophy for an outstanding performance. Alicea earned this award by participating in soccer, leading his basketball team to a

first-place finish, contributing to a second-place finish in team volleyball and placing third in a strong 15-man field in the 10-mile marathon.

The day's activities ended with Maj. Dwight Galda, company commander, presenting the Commander's Trophy to FMD Platoon.



Gregorio Alicea received the trophy for individual excellence.



Eric Robinson and Ivan McClendon await the rebound during the basketball tournament.



With careful aim, Vernon Jiles rolls another strike.

"Operating" with Sport and Love

by Lt. Jane S. Kew

If all work and no play make Jack a dull operator, then Field Station Augsburg's Second Operations Bn. must have the brightest soldiers on that side of the Atlantic.

They have been playing their hearts out—on the basketball court—and here's what the hoopla is about.

*For starters, 2d Ops Trick 4 Cooders, coached by John Castagna and Bob Meehan, won the Men's Field Station Class B Championship, the third year in a row.

*The 2d Ops Men's A Team finished second in the field station play-offs with Timothy Lynch leading the scoring.

*The 2d Ops Women's Team, undefeated in regular season play, furnished most of the players for the Augsburg Women's Community Team which took the VII Corps Championship and placed second in the USAREUR Women's Tournament.

*And since romance is always an added attraction, this season was special for Ralph Rasmussen who starred on the Men's A Team, and Sharon Esbeck, who won accolades for her performance in the USAREUR Women's Tournament—they were married on Feb. 2.

Run for Fun
at
INSCOM's Picnic
Aug. 4, VHFS

Batiste Commended for Community Work

Most soldiers receive commendations for their work during duty hours, but Sgt. First Class Joe Batiste of the 500th MI Group recently was commended for his contributions to the Camp Zama community for the past two years.

Batiste received the commendation from Col. Hubert K. Bartron, U.S. Army Garrison, Honshu, commander.

Since arriving in July 1977, Batiste has been actively involved in the sports and athletic programs on Camp Zama and was instrumental in the highly successful 1978-79 basketball program involving military dependents and DA civilians.

The commendation, a Zama Community Service Award, recognized Batiste's active participation in the Dependent Youth Activities, Teen Center and as an instructor for the Women's Exercise Class.



Sgt. First Class Joe Batiste receives commendation from Col. Hubert Bartron, US Army Garrison, Honshu commander. (U.S. Army Photo by Glen Grant)

Running Made Difficult

The 11th CBTI Co., a part of the Intelligence Threat Analysis Center, located at Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md., conducts a comprehensive physical training program. It includes a monthly four-mile run; a quarterly "No Slack" PT test entailing pullups, situps and a three-mile run; a one-mile run in full field gear and an annual 1-mile run in protective masks.

Recently, the company completed the one-mile run in the protective masks.

Objective of this training is to prepare each soldier to meet demanding requirements in a variety of situations he will confront on the modern battlefield.

Here Comes the Judge!

Detachment Four's "Judge"—Staff Judge Advocate, John McBride—was greeted with a loud round of applause as he crossed the finish line in Sinop's annual 5-mile footrace with a winning time of 28:34.

The international atmosphere prevailed as Hickmet Ceylan, a Turkish employee on base, finished second followed by Pete

Johnson and Bill Brett in closing out the top four finishers.

The victor, a native of Buffalo, Wyo., is not new to the winners circle and has been running seriously for about 2 years. He and Johnson used this race as a warm-up for their participation in the Spirit of Pheidippides Marathon which retraces the original route taken by the marathon runner of ancient Greece.

Though you normally hear about people running from the law, whoever thought Det 4 would be running after the law. Results: 5 Mile Run: 1. McBride, 28:34. 2. Ceylan, 30:50. 3. Johnson, 31:16. 4. Brett, 32:32.

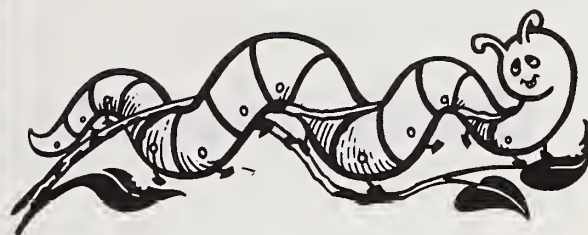
—Capt. Jerry B. Reinoehl



Members of the 11th MI Co. start their 4-mile run in full gear.



The Paradise and Strom daughters battle it out at the finish with anguished looks.



As The Silkworm Turns

A 500TH PRESENTATION

A beautiful day brought out representatives of the entire Zama community and the islands of Japan as they participated in the First Annual Cherry Blossom Classic Road Race sponsored by the 500th MI Group.

The run was in increments of 2 kilometers for the duffers, 5 kilometers for the serious runners and 10 kilometers for the fanatics.

Each participant received something—either a tee-shirt or a medallion and a certificate of completion.



A member of the 500th registers for the Cherry Blossom Classic—a human road race



And they're off and running—all with determined looks. (US Army Photos by Glen Grant)

Declarations...

If you think you'd like the taste of glory,
Please, come to me and hear my story.

I have a name; men call me death.
I get the good, the bad and the best.
There is a land called the U.S. of A.
I get her people every day.

Yet I have to admire those humans so true,
That they'd go defend the old red, white and blue.

PFC Enrique A. Rivera

Who Are The Patriots?

What does the word patriot mean? Does it conjure up visions of three-cornered hats, powdered wigs, blue nickerbockers and blazers with bright buttons or a fresh khaki uniform with general's stars on the shoulders and words like "duty, honor, country?"

Funk and Wagnalls Standard Dictionary defines a patriot as "One who loves his country and zealously guards its welfare: especially a defender of popular liberty."

The patriot is the everyday person who makes a country tick, not only the hero, not only the master statesman, but people like us. People who take their citizenship and personal freedom seriously.

This list of the duties of freedom may help make this clear: 1) Voting: what a vote does is found in what a vote is. A vote is a formal expression of will or opinion in regard to some question submitted for decision, as in electing officers and passing resolutions.

Can a person who neglects his vote really "zealously guard" the welfare of his country? If a vote can decide an issue of primary importance, such as, the president of the country, the members of the Senate and those who decide when, where and how your tax money is spent, whether or not we should declare war or support a foreign government, then shouldn't a vote be an important measure of a patriot?

2) Petitioning: a formal request, written or printed, addressed to a person in authority and asking for some grant or benefit or the redress of a grievance. The petition is another means that a patriot has of guarding his country's welfare. It can be used to protest passing of a law that is unfair or not in the best interest of the principles involved.

The Declaration of Independence has this to say about petitions: "Whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such forms as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

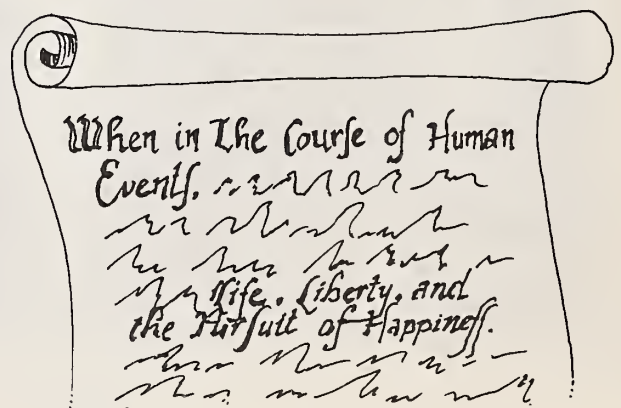
Neglecting the right to petition is also not zealously guarding the welfare of this country.

3) Discipline: both self and social are important. Not to abuse the freedoms of another in personal self interest is a key aspect of patriotism. Statements like: "America, love it or leave it," are counterproductive in that they limit the abilities of the country to grow. To make the country grow, people like Martin Luther King died; his views on civil rights were his way of defending popular liberty.

Who guards the welfare of the country. Who are the defenders of popular liberty? Is it that person who is sitting at the next desk or how about your boss? How about you?

Who are the patriots?

Sgt. Edward E. Overbey Sr.



of Independence

Patriotism and You

"Ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country." The late President John F. Kennedy made this statement in his inaugural address of January 1961. It describes the way I feel about patriotism. Before I continue, maybe I should give you the definition of patriotism. It is defined as the love for or devotion to one's country. People in the service are patriotic in the sense that they care enough about America to keep it a "land of the free and home of the brave."

Patriotism can be made up of various material values. Take a look at our flag. Its stars and stripes, red, white and blue, all join together to create a symbol of unity, strength and honor. And, let's not forget our Statue of Liberty, from her beacon hand flows worldwide welcome. Americans take pride in the aforementioned symbols because they are related to and associated with the United States.

People in the uniforms of our services will continue to have patriotism in order to maintain a country "with liberty and justice for all."

The history of patriotism goes back a long way. Remember all of our forefathers, songs and Fourth of July celebrations? These are only a few things to have come in contact with at one time or another in your life; even if not directly associated, you have probably read or someone has told you about our patriotic history.

In essence, there is a lot of patriotic value to be had. If you search deep into your mind, you will find that you can name many subjects that have a great deal to do with patriotism. It is a great virtue to have and needs to be developed to the fullest extent. America cares about us, so why shouldn't we care about America in return?

"Ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country." Keeping this in mind, let everyone ask, everyday from now on, "What can I do for my country?" And find an answer and work at it. If we all do that, there will be literally no limit to the patriotism America can achieve.

Patriotism is something that will always belong to the people devoted to their country.

Spec. 4 J. A. Pierce

The Soldier

With banner drooping in the wake of shifting national sentiment, compromise, misuse and defamation, the soldier, disconsolate for so long, must take courage for the hard times that are sure to come.

Peace is a tenuous strand of living tissue, delicate, pulsing and precious. The soldier must carry out tasks he did not design -- sometimes onerous, often fatiguing. Not only in battle does he bleed -- more often he bleeds quietly the internal blood of doubt.

Personal sacrifices go unnoticed for the most. His future is not sure, his family not always content. His rewards must come from within himself. He can only say one thing with sincerity, with confidence and with dignity:

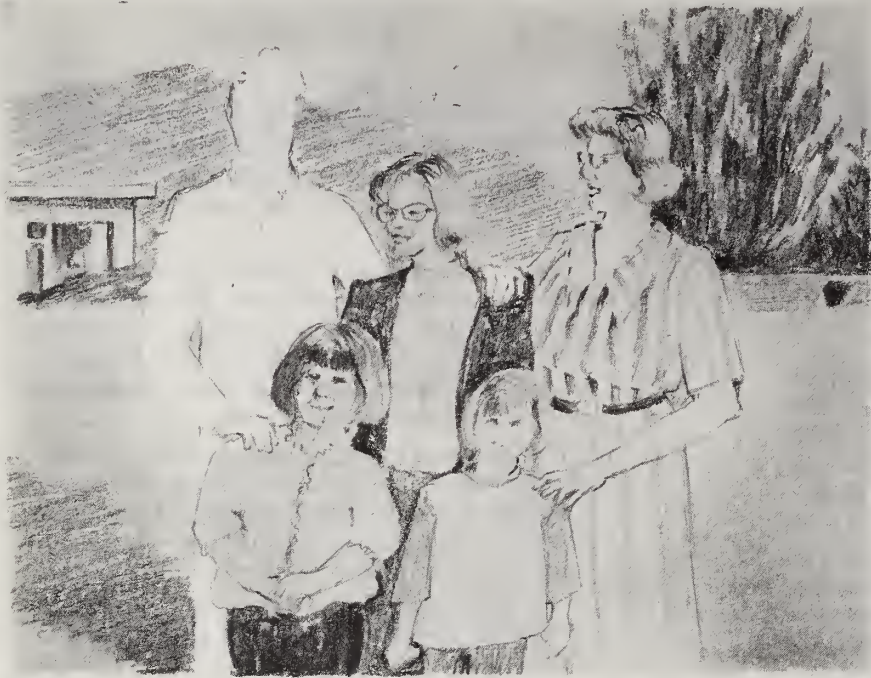
I love my country. Here I am...send me!
I will go to serve, to fight when called,
to die if necessary.

Max R. Dolan

Semper Fidelis

I once had a dream, I bet you did too.
I wanted to be a soldier for red, white and blue.
Yes, I wanted to fight in places like Korea and
Vietnam, too.
I just wanted to help defend the old red, white and blue.
Just like my daddy I wanted to be a soldier, too.
But my daddy lost his legs out there fighting for
me and you.
But my dad, yes, he's a good old trooper
because on the 4th of July when all those
soldiers march by,
My dad he sits in his chair and holds his head up high.
I remember when I sat and listened to his stories,
Of this land in all of its glory.
I joined my dad's old service just the other day
I tried to explain to him there was no other way;
I had my part to do.
Now it was my turn to defend the red, white and blue.
As I get on the plane, I turn and wave goodbye,
Both my mom and dad wave back and I watch them cry.
My plane is now landing in a strange new land.
As I get off I see the U.S. flag
On top of a building it waves proud and high,
As I salute her with a tear in my eye, I recall
my service's motto: Semper Fi!

PFC Enrique A. Rivera



July 18

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